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HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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KENYA REPORT FOR 1957

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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
 THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF
KENYA
 FOR THE YEAR
1957

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PART I

REVIEW OF 1957

Kenya was honoured during the year by the visit of H.H. the Aga Khan IV, who was installed as the 49th Imam of the Ismaili community in Nairobi on 22nd October. This was the second of three such ceremonies in East Africa. The first Imamate Installation was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, on 19th October, and the third in Kampala, Uganda, on 29th October. His Highness covered more than 5,000 miles by air, road and rail when visiting his people in East Africa.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, arrived in Kenya by air from Uganda in October for constitutional talks with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and representatives of all races.

In November the Secretary for State announced important constitutional changes for Kenya. These changes, which will become effective during 1958, provide for additional African communal representation in the Legislative Council, the creation of 12 special seats for members elected by the Council sitting as an electoral college, and for the establishment of a Council of State.

The first African elections for representative members of the Legislative Council were held in March, when 37 candidates offered themselves for election in eight electoral areas, voting being by qualitative franchise. Polling was conducted at 391 polling stations throughout the Colony and, of the 126,811 registered voters on the rolls, 101,266 recorded their votes. In one area only did the percentage of the registered electorate appearing at the polls fall below 75 per cent, whereas in the Central Area 95 per cent of the total electorate recorded their votes.

The year 1957 was an important milestone in the military affairs of Kenya. In July the East African Territories resumed from the War Department financial responsibility for their local forces. The Commander-in-Chief was replaced by a General Officer Commanding, responsible to the three East African Governors for the command, training, operations, military administration and efficiency of the forces. The East African Land Forces Organization, composed of the Ministers responsible for defence in each of the three territories, was established by Order in Council and a Permanent Secretary was appointed.

The improvement in the Emergency situation, recorded in 1956, was maintained. The greater part of the country remained unaffected by *Mau Mau*, only a few scattered remnants of the gangs staying in hiding in the forest areas; a number of the remaining leaders were

captured by the Security Forces. A secret society, the *Kiama Kia Muingi*, which was administering illegal oaths on the lines of the *Mau Mau* oath, was brought to light and has since been proscribed.

Satisfactory progress was made with the rehabilitation of *Mau Mau* detainees, of whom 18,000 were released during the year, leaving only 13,000 to go through the rehabilitation process.

The economy of the country continued to be based mainly on agriculture, which developed steadily in most areas. In African districts the expansion of cash crops and the introduction of better farming methods continued on the general lines laid down in the Swynnerton Plan for improved African farming. Outstanding progress in land consolidation was made in Central Province, where this agricultural evolution is expected to be complete in the next year or two. On the other hand, in the densely populated parts of Nyanza Province, where the need is greatest, progress was slow, due mainly to opposition of a political rather than an agricultural nature. In European districts the movement towards balanced farming, based on livestock, was continued.

In July a meeting of representatives of all sections of the agricultural industry was held, under the chairmanship of the Minister, to consider the problems of marketing the increasing volume of agricultural produce. With the development of mixed farming based on live stock, markets for dairy produce and beef assumed special importance and Government policy was set out in two Sessional Papers, proposing the establishment of a Dairy Industry Board and certain changes in the Kenya Meat Commission Ordinance. The marketing of canning crops, especially pineapples, is now regulated by the Canning Industry Board. Provision was made for a Market Research Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Two decisions of great importance for the stock industry will take effect in 1958; the building in Nairobi of the first institute in Africa for research into foot-and-mouth disease, financed by a generous grant from the Wellcome Trust, and the opening of the Athi River meat canning plant by the Kenya Meat Commission in collaboration with Messrs. Leibigs Limited.

Despite a more difficult position in world trading generally, the high level of capital investment in industry and commerce, by both local and overseas firms, was maintained. Developments included not only new manufactures and industries, but also the extension of established industry. In the first 11 months of the year buildings completed for private ownership were valued at more than £8,600,000.

The most important of a number of Government housing projects was a joint scheme with the Nairobi City Council. A contract for the first phase of 1,400 houses was placed in July and good progress had been made with this £600,000 development.

There was a marked increase in trade union activity in the urban areas. While the majority of African employees still showed little inclination to organize, it was evident that they had become more aware of the possibilities of collective action to improve their terms of employment. Various representatives of international organizations of employees visited Kenya; amongst these were two organizers making a survey with a view to establishing plantation and farm workers' unions in East Africa.

The subject of training an efficient labour force for the Colony's expanding industries aroused much interest. A Conference on Training, convened by the Government, was attended by over 200 representatives of private employers and of the public services. The conference underlined the view that, while the Government should provide certain facilities for institutional training and technical education, the main responsibility for training of skilled labour and supervisors must necessarily rest on the employer himself.

Apprentices from the Government's four Trade and Technical Schools, together with building teams formed by those who had completed their training, carried out an extensive school building programme. These teams completed work valued at £168,000 on 23 different sites.

Again the enrolment of African girls at school showed a marked increase; from 107,000 in 1956 to nearly 137,000 in 1957 in primary schools, and from 226 to 338 in secondary schools. The number of trained teachers working in African schools rose by over 1,500, and the number of pupils by 57,000.

With the assistance of the International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government, new Adult Literacy Schemes were started in the urban areas of Nairobi and the rural areas of the Rift Valley. Both schemes made an encouraging start.

New permanent buildings for the Outward Bound Mountain School at Loitokitok were opened in January by His Excellency the Governor. Courses were held at this school for young men of all races during which they climbed Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.

Community Development work expanded in many districts with substantial financial assistance from the International Co-operation Administration and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

In the field of public health the development of a comprehensive health centre service, begun some seven years ago, has now become so popular that more than 50 centres had been completed, or were under construction, by the end of the year. The policy for the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis is tending to shift the emphasis from institutional care to management of the case in the home. Final plans for a Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Pilot Project and survey in the Nairobi area were worked out with representatives of the World Health

Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

As a result of the increasing prevalence of tapeworm infestation a general drive for improved rural sanitation was carried out by the Health Education Unit in the main cattle raising areas. In only one district did the incidence of typhoid reach epidemic proportions and here, too, the Health Education Unit was used to encourage the local population to improve the general level of sanitation and to protect springs from contamination.

The rebuilding of the Coast Province General Hospital was completed and a new Consultative Clinic attached to the King George IV Hospital in Nairobi was opened.

There was a marked increase in the number of visitors who came to Kenya for tourist holidays, the main attractions were photographic and hunting trips to the game areas, goggle fishing and big game fishing.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1957 marked the beginning of a new three-year development planning period ending on 30th June, 1960. The programme provides for the expenditure of between £23,000,000 and £24,000,000 during the three-year period, and, of this amount it is estimated that £18,000,000 will be raised by loans, approximately £750,000 from Development Revenue, £250,000 from grants by the International Co-operation Administration, just over £2,000,000 by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and rather more than £1,000,000 from the Colony Revenue.

Although it was still necessary to lay emphasis on security requirements, an improvement in the situation made it possible to give greater priority to those economic activities which will provide the means to service the capital required for further long-term economic projects and desirable social services.

The Swynnerton Plan for the intensified development of African agriculture continued to make good progress. The estimated cost of the scheme up to 30th June, 1960, increased to £10,550,000 (of which approximately £5,750,000 had been spent by 30th June, 1957). This estimate includes both expenditure formerly outside the original plan, but proper to it, and also the acceleration of expenditure on land consolidation and surveys. The grant of £5,000,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund was increased by £500,000 during the year. Some £3,800,000 was spent by 30th June, 1957, leaving a balance of £1,700,000. Land consolidation in the Central Province continued rapidly and, by the end of 1957, after 18 months' work, some 350,000 acres of consolidated holdings had been demarcated on the ground. The essential "follow-up" to establish sound farming inside the consolidated holdings progressed steadily but at a considerably slower pace. The number of African coffee growers at the end of 1957 had

increased to 57,000 and their 1957 production amounted to 2,154 tons, valued at £969,000. Karatina Tea Factory began operations and the first African tea sold at the Nairobi auctions realized the good price of Sh. 4 per lb.

The development of irrigation continued. On the Mwea/Tebere project the headworks and canals for the first phase of development were completed and some 180 Kikuyu families settled as tenants. At Perkerra 75 Tugen and Njemps families were settled on their holdings. At Hola, after successful small-scale experiments, work started on a pilot project of approximately 300 acres to be planted in 1958.

A grant from the International Co-operation Administration enabled the number of officers engaged in community development work to be substantially increased. A juvenile remand home to serve Nairobi was almost completed at Kabete.

In the commercial and industrial development field, plans were made for the development of the industrial estate at Karatina in the Central Province. The new aerodrome at Malindi was nearly completed and will become operational at the beginning of 1958. The construction of a dam on the Sagana River for hydro-electricity development in the Nyeri Electricity Undertaking was completed during the year.

Towards the middle of 1957 the Public Works Department and the Ministry of Works were integrated under the title "Ministry of Works", and the familiar initials P.W.D. (first used in 1857 in India) have disappeared from the Kenya scene.

During the year many public works were undertaken and completed. These include the new Colony Police Headquarters, costing £210,000.

On the Mombasa-Nairobi trunk road the bitumen surface was in the process of being extended from Mombasa as far as Mariakani (23 miles) and at the Nairobi end of the road bitumen surfacing was completed to the Machakos turn-off (30 miles). It was also extended northwards from Nairobi on the Great North Road and now covers a stretch of 120 miles from Nairobi. The new section of the Great North Road between Broderick Falls and the Uganda Border at Tororo (44 miles) was completed to gravel standard.

The major public work, however, was the new Nairobi Airport. The bitumen runway, which was completed during the year, is equivalent to 100 miles of high-class main road. The terminal building, on which work went rapidly ahead so that the airport could be completed in March, 1958 (an earlier date than originally planned), will cost £485,000.

Scientific research continued with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the International Co-operation Administration. Schemes included research on coffee berry disease, rinderpest, relapsing fever and the biology of sand flies.

P A R T II

CHAPTER 1—POPULATION

NON-AFRICAN

The results of the census held on 25th February, 1948, showed a total non-African population of 154,846, composed as follows:—

RACE	Male	Female	Total
European ..	15,120	14,540	29,660
Indian.. ..	52,077	38,451	90,528
Goan	4,393	2,766	7,159
Arab	13,596	10,578	24,174
Other	1,730	1,595	3,325
Total ..	86,916	67,930	154,846

Both European and Asian populations have been increasing at a fairly rapid rate. For the European population this is largely due to immigration, although natural increase is not low. Immigration has also an important effect on the growth of the Asian population, but the natural increase is exceptionally high. This rate is due to high fertility and low mortality, exaggerated by an age distribution favourable to both. An off-setting factor, however, is the smaller number of females than males among adults.

Estimates of the non-African population for the period 1947-1957 are given in the table below. The calculations have been made on the assumptions that the natural increase of the European community was 1 per cent per annum and of the Asian $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. These natural increases were estimated by the use of partial data from a number of sources but, particularly, from the questions on births and deaths of children included in the 1948 census. The excess of immigration over emigration was found from the statistics of new permanent immigration and permanent emigration after a correction had been made for movements to neighbouring territories which were not fully recorded.

DE FACTO NON-AFRICAN POPULATION ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR

YEAR	European	Indian and Goan	Arab	Other	Thousands Total
1947 ..	27.5	93.4	23.8	3.2	147.9
1948 ..	30.8	100.0	24.4	3.4	158.6
1949 ..	33.8	107.2	25.2	3.7	169.9
1950 ..	36.2	114.4	26.1	3.9	180.6
1951 ..	38.6	120.3	27.0	4.1	190.0
1952 ..	40.7	126.2	28.0	4.3	199.2
1953 ..	43.2	131.1	29.2	4.5	208.0
1954 ..	47.9*	136.6	30.0	4.7	219.2*
1955 ..	52.4	144.1	31.6	5.1	233.2
1956 ..	57.7	151.9	33.0	5.3	247.9
1957 ..	62.7	161.7	34.3	5.5	264.2

* Revised.

AFRICAN

The August, 1948, general African census recorded an African population of 5,251,120. Although rough estimates can be provided of the total growth of the African population since 1948, it is impossible to give current estimates of population characteristics. The margin of error would be very great and until either a total census of the African population is held or sample censuses are undertaken throughout the Colony, the details available from the 1948 census are the best which can be published. It is doubtful if the age distribution has changed greatly over the period, but it may well be that the tribal distribution is different from that recorded in the 1948 census, as all the tribes are not increasing at the same natural rate. On the evidence available, the best guess seems to be a natural increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Unfortunately, very little is known about death rates among Africans. On the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum increase, the following estimates have been made:

DE FACTO AFRICAN CIVIL POPULATION ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR

YEAR	Thousands Population
1948	5,240
1949	5,319
1950	5,398
1951	5,479
1952	5,561
1953	5,644
1954	5,729
1955	5,815
1956	5,902
1957	5,990

At the time of the census the sex ratio of the African population was 103 females per 100 males. A higher ratio of females was reported in the Nyanza Province where there were 112 females per 100 males, but in the Rift Valley Province more males than females were reported. This is accounted for by the migration of male labour from Nyanza to the Rift Valley. Elsewhere the ratio was fairly similar to the territorial ratio.

The age grouping of the African population has been studied in more detail and compared with estimates for other territories. Below is given a table setting out the results of the 1948 census, and this shows that a high proportion of the African population is to be found in the child age groups, i.e. 0 to 15 years. It will be observed that for the female population the age grouping taken was not that used for the male population, the difference being made to approximate to the age at which the female population is thought to become adult. For a non-numerical society, it is extremely difficult to obtain statistics of ages even with the use of historical events, but those groupings obtained from the census can be taken as approximately correct. It is believed that the number of infants reported was too high and that the percentage was possibly in the order of 4 per cent and not $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Studies of the age distribution in other countries have led to the view that the number of elderly persons reported was too small, while the numbers of the age groups 1 to 5 years and 6 to 15 years were too great. In general the age distribution compares favourably with those obtained for the other East African territories: it shows a high percentage of children and indirectly a low expectation of life.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION, 1948

	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-15 Years*	16-45 Years†	Over 46 Years
Percentage of Total Population	4.5	19.0	24.6	43.2	8.8

* 6 to 13 years for females. † 14 to 45 years for females.

The tribal analysis was completed during 1950 and a pamphlet entitled "Geographical and Tribal Studies, Kenya Colony and Protectorate" was issued. This gives a detailed picture of the distribution

of the population by location and tribe. The main tribal figures for the Colony and Protectorate in 1948 were as follows:

TRIBE	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Grand Total
Kikuyu ..	513,008	513,333	1,026,341	19.5
Luo ..	375,887	381,156	757,043	14.4
Baluhya ..	323,202	330,572	653,774	12.5
Kamba ..	294,579	317,146	611,725	11.7
Meru ..	154,284	170,610	324,894	6.2
Nyika ..	144,594	151,660	296,254	5.6
Kisii ..	125,002	130,106	255,108	4.9
Embu ..	95,244	108,446	203,690	3.9
Kipsigis ..	78,999	80,693	159,692	3.0
Nandi ..	59,119	57,562	116,681	2.2
All Others ..	427,224	418,694	845,918	16.1
TOTAL ..	2,591,142	2,659,978	5,251,120	100

The Kikuyu tribe, the largest tribe, originates in the Fort Hall, Nyeri and Kiambu Districts of the Central Province, but there is marked migration throughout the territory. The Luo tribe also shows marked migration and consists of three main branches originating in the districts of Central Nyanza, South Nyanza and North Nyanza. The third largest tribal group, the Baluhya, embraces many sub-tribes and is mainly concentrated in the North Nyanza District, although Africans of this tribe are found in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

More information has become available on the fertility patterns of the African population. A table showing the size of family by two age classes is given below. It will be noted that the average size of family was quite large, and the percentage of childless women, both in the age class 14 to 45 years as well as those 46 years and over was small:

ESTIMATED SIZE OF FAMILY OF AFRICAN WOMEN AS REPORTED IN THE 1948 CENSUS

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 14 to 45 Years

Average Number of Live Births per Woman	Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Births										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
3.2	23	14	13	11	10	8	7	5	4	2	3

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 46 Years and Over

Average Number of Live Births per Woman	Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Live Births										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
5.3	12	5	7	9	10	11	10	9	9	6	12

CHAPTER 2—OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

The number of persons in employment in the Colony and their distribution by race and industry are taken from an annual labour census.

As at 30th June, 1957, the Colony's labour force totalled 614,395 persons. The racial distribution of the labour force was:

	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children	Total
Africans	440,995	73,318	40,485	554,798
Europeans	15,177	7,188	66	22,431
Asians and Others ..	34,384	2,550	232	37,166
TOTAL ALL RACES	490,556	83,056	40,783	614,395

The distribution by industries of the African working population is shown below:

	<i>Per cent</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	45.3
Public Services	26.5
Manufacturing and Repairs	8.5
Domestic Service	4.6
Commerce	4.1
Building and Construction	3.6
Transport and Communications	2.3
Mining and Quarrying	1.4
Other	3.7
Total	100.0

Africans tend to change their employment frequently; as a result few among them reach high levels of skill in their occupations; but more and more Africans are being trained in skilled occupations. About two-thirds of the European and Asian employees are in commerce and industry and most of the remainder in the public services.

WAGE RATES

Wages continued to rise during 1957, but the progressive improvement in labour supply tended to stabilize wage levels, particularly in the case of unskilled labour. This overall trend was not, however, evident in Nairobi where the continued growth of industry, and the readiness of African work seekers to wait for favourable offers, resulted in the average monthly engagement rate for Africans rising from Sh. 116/50 (January) to Sh. 123 (December); the average engagement rate for unskilled workers in Nairobi rose from Sh. 107/50 per month to Sh. 112/50 (inclusive of the value of housing and rations). Moreover, wage differentials between skilled and unskilled jobs increased during the year. Although labour surpluses made employers more selective, they were prepared to pay a higher wage to a good man. In Mombasa Docks, the wage rates of both monthly contract labourers and casual labourers and stevedores were increased by 5 per cent, as from 1st December, by an Arbitration Tribunal Award; shorehandling casual labourers now receive Sh. 7/10 per shift and stevedoring casual labourers Sh. 7/60 per shift.

Statutory minimum wages payable to unskilled labour in the nine urban areas of the Colony were kept under review and some increases were made in six of these areas to meet local increases in the cost of living. Towards the end of the year, the Wages Advisory Board met to consider the further implementation of the Government's policy of progressively increasing these wages to a level which will enable African employees to maintain their families (at present largely living in the rural areas) in the urban communities. It was found, however, that the economic situation would not permit a further advance in the "adult" minimum wage on 1st January, 1958, and only the house allowances for men aged 21 years and over were increased. Pending a further review, the statutory minimum wages which will be in force with effect from 1st January, 1958, are as follows:—

AREA	MALE EMPLOYEES AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER		OTHER EMPLOYEES	
	Basic Minimum Wage (per Month)	Minimum Housing Allowance (per Month)	Basic Minimum Wage (per Month)	Minimum Housing Allowance (per Month)
	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Eldoret ..	85 00	21 00	75 00	12 00
Kisumu ..	82 50	17 00	72 50	9 00
Kitale ..	82 50	15 50	72 50	8 00
Mombasa ..	82 00	21 00	72 00	12 00
Nairobi ..	85 00	22 50	75 00	13 00
Nakuru ..	83 50	18 50	73 50	10 00
Nanyuki ..	83 00	19 50	73 00	11 00
Nyeri ..	82 50	19 50	72 50	11 00
Thika ...	85 50	19 50	75 50	11 00

A survey of the African wage levels in rural areas was carried out in 1955 and still provides a useful guide, although they are believed to have since risen by an average of Sh. 5 in the cash wage comprising each level. Average total wages (including the value of free rations and other benefits in kind, but *excluding* the value of housing) were then found to range from Sh. 52 to Sh. 78 per month, according to the area, with a Colony average of Sh. 64 per month. Average wages were highest in ranching (Sh. 76 per month) and in plantation industries such as tea (Sh. 78 per month) and sisal (Sh. 71 per month); in mixed farming the average was Sh. 56 per month. In general, the actual cash wage of labourers on first engagement in the plantation industries and in mixed farming increased appreciably during 1957, but to some extent the increase represents an increase in the cost of living rather than an increase in real wages. The improved supply of labour has otherwise tended to keep wages stable, although many employers are taking advantage of the improved position to build up an efficient labour force and are paying slightly higher wages to good men.

In June, the Government announced that publication of the Rural Wages Committee Report was not considered to be in the best interests of both employers and employees. It was emphasized that the Government was not prepared to let the matter rest and that a full statement of policy, taking the recommendations of the committee fully into account, would be made later.

Wage rates of workers in the tailoring, garment-making and associated trades, in the road transport industry, and the hotel and catering trades, are regulated by Wages Regulation Orders based on proposals submitted by Wages Councils. There are Wages Councils, also, for the motor engineering trade and for the baking, flour-confectionery and biscuit-making trade; these bodies started to function during the year. Wage rates in most other industries, public utility and local government services and, to some extent, in the public services of the Government and East Africa High Commission are determined by voluntary collective bargaining in Joint Councils or Whitley Councils within each undertaking. There are wage agreements on an industry basis in the printing trade and Mombasa Docks.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The total number of persons in training either as indentured apprentices or artisan trainees during the year was 1,932; of these 900 received their training at the Government technical and trade schools. As an adjunct, the Government operates a system of trade testing, mainly to assist those who have not had the advantage of formal training, to acquire some status as artisans and to strive for higher qualifications. Successful candidates are granted certificates of competency in their various trades. A total of 1,663 such tests were carried out during 1957.

New legislation has been prepared, to promote and regulate industrial training and to provide an impetus to craft and trade training by private employers. Better facilities for part-time technical education will be available, at least for industries situated in or near Nairobi, through the Nairobi Technical Institute, under the Education Department.

Growing use is being made of the system of "Training Within Industry for Supervisors". The Labour Department, together with some private employers, imparted this form of training to a total of 1,049 supervisors during the year. Nine persons (including three Africans) qualified locally as "T.W.I." Trainers. Two special courses of one month's duration each were provided for the more promising African supervisors.

A Nairobi conference on training was convened by the Government at the Royal Technical College of East Africa, and received wholehearted support from private employers—some 200 delegates and observers attending. (For report of the conference, see "*Reading List*".)

HOURS OF WORK

The hours of work in the towns of Kenya conform closely to those in the United Kingdom. In industry and the distributive trades the normal hours are between 45 and 50 per week. A 42½-hour week is usual in commercial offices. Government employees work a 40-hour week.

There continues to be little uniformity in the hours of work of rural labour. On many farms and estates a labourer often finishes his work at mid-day. Except at peak periods such as harvest time, it is doubtful whether more than a small proportion of the total agricultural labour force works a full eight-hour day.

Under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, women and young persons may not be employed before 6.30 a.m. or after 6.30 p.m., in any industrial undertaking, but certain exceptions are allowed, and the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands may authorize extensions of these hours subject to prescribed conditions. In certain urban areas, shop hours legislation is in force prescribing the maximum daily and weekly hours of shop assistants; in Mombasa, the weekly hours are limited to 49 exclusive of meal intervals, while in Nairobi and other towns the maximum is 50 hours inclusive of meal intervals.

Wages Councils help to standardize working hours by fixing wage rates for a normal working week and providing for overtime payment. In this way, a 45-hour week has come to be regarded as the standard working week for the tailoring, garment-making and associated trades, while a 48-hour week has been adopted for the road transport industry. Yet another factor helping to standardize working hours has been the setting up of joint negotiating bodies within industry.

COST OF LIVING

The Nairobi cost of living index (excluding rent) measures the cost of maintaining a standard of living prevailing among European civil servants with a basic salary of less than £500 in 1957. A new survey in 1952 confirmed in general the previously existing weights. Prices are collected from 84 representative dealers for 200 articles. The index rose nine points during the year, or about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, mainly due to increases in domestic servants' wages, and in prices of household goods. The statistics for the year 1957 are as follows:

THE NAIROBI COST-OF-LIVING INDEX (EXCLUDING RENT)

Base: August, 1939=100

MONTH	Food. Drink and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Household	Domestic Servants Wages	Transport	Pharmaceutical Products	Amusements	Papers and Periodicals	Miscellaneous	Average weighted index of all groups
1956—										
31st December ..	298	271	249	384	213	149	168	158	254	279
1957—										
28th February ..	298	271	250	389	218	149	168	158	255	281
30th June ..	303	272	261	407	221	151	169	158	260	287
31st October ..	302	271	264	409	221	152	171	158	264	288
31st December ..	300	272	265	415	222	153	171	158	264	288

Below are shown the average retail prices of certain goods in Nairobi at the end of December, 1957:

	Sh.	cts.
Maize meal (Posho) 1 lb.	0	34
Bread (White) loaf 1 lb.	0	75
Butter "	3	85
Coffee, J.G. "	8	20
Tea, Brooke Bond Green Label "	5	90
Sugar "	0	65
Beef, Sirloin, "Good Average Quality" Grade "	2	68
Mutton, Leg, Grade "B" "	2	75
Potatoes "	0	23
Cabbage "	0	28
Milk, delivered in sealed bottles 1 pt.	0	60
Eggs, 1st Grade 1 doz.	4	38
Beer, E.A. ex-bottle 1 bottle	1	66
Cigarettes, E.A. Clipper Pkt. of 50	4	15
Khaki drill—Stockport 1 yd.	4	92
Dress Material—Tobralco 1 yd.	8	20
Handkerchief's, Gents, Pyramid 1 doz.	43	00
Paraffin 4 gal. tin	13	96
Petrol 1 gal.	3	77

Beef has been changed from Standard Grade to G.A.Q. Grade, i.e. Good Average Quality.

WORK OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The main function of the Labour Department is to administer the Colony's labour laws; its duties include: the inspection of all undertakings where labour is employed; enforcement of statutory minimum wages; improvement of standards of housing, feeding and other welfare services; factory inspection, with special reference to safety and health hazards; control of squatter cultivation and stock grazing; the issue of licences to recruit labour; repatriation of workers; advice to workers' and employers' organizations; the promotion of joint negotiating machinery and collective bargaining; conciliation in trade disputes and in disputes between individual workers and employers; recovery of workmen's compensation; registration of provident fund and pension schemes; trade testing of artisans; supervision and control of apprenticeship; Training Within Industry for Supervisors (T.W.I.); the operation of employment services; the maintenance of African employment records and the production of employment statistics; the registration of persons of all races, and their fingerprint classification; and the carrying out of an annual labour census of domestic servants. The annual census of the remainder of the labour force is carried out by the Statistical Department of the East Africa High Commission.

A wages inspectorate has been built up and there are now 12 posts for wages inspectors in the Department; their duties cover the enforcement of statutory minimum wages and conditions of employment.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Labour Department is to encourage, and assist in, the development of machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and labour. In addition to the Joint Industrial Council for the Mombasa Docks industry and the Whitley Committees set up in the Kenya Government and East Africa High Commission, many works councils and joint staff committees have taken a hand in negotiating wages and conditions of employment. On these smaller consultative bodies, workers may be represented either through their trade unions or, where union membership is small, by their own elected representatives. With the five wages councils, there were some 60 joint bodies with constitutions empowering them to regulate labour and staff relations, and with a total coverage of more than one-third of the Colony's employed population.

It is the policy of the Government to foster a sound trade union movement. Four trade unions were registered during the year. At 31st December, 1957, the total number of unions registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance was 31, of which 24 were employees' unions and seven employers' unions.

Eleven African employee trade unions are affiliated to the Kenya Federation of Labour, which is itself affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.).

The Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers, formed in 1956, was engaged during the year in promoting employer organizations within each industry, and in consultations with the Kenya Federation regarding the future pattern of industrial negotiations machinery. This body is affiliated to the Overseas' Employers' Federation, London.

Efforts to raise the standards of internal administration of trade unions have continued. An Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions works full time on trade union accounts, and there are six specialist officers in the Industrial Relations Section of the Labour Department who advise unions in this matter, apart from their duties as mediators in industrial disputes. Two courses on industrial relations and trade unionism were run by the Labour Department during the latter part of the year, and were attended by a total of 36 Africans.

Certain categories of employer and employee organizations are not required to register under the Trade Unions Ordinance even though they may concern themselves with labour matters. The Civil Service Staff Associations, which raise funds only to cover office expenses, fall within those categories. Employer organizations such as the Chambers of Commerce, the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and the Coffee and Sisal Boards, although not trade unions in the accepted sense, include labour subjects within their terms of reference and are consulted by the Government on matters likely to affect their interests.

LABOUR DISPUTES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT

Although there were 77 disputes resulting in stoppages of work they were mostly of a minor nature, involving altogether 21,954 workers and the loss of 25,391 man-days.

One major strike, in the port area of Mombasa, involved 13,570 workers and resulted in the loss of 10,500 man-days. In this case, 5,750 dockworkers suddenly stopped work and brought out, by persuasion or intimidation, a further 1,500 construction workers in the docks, and 6,320 workers in adjacent undertakings. Another strike, in a sugar plantation at the coast, involved 2,000 men and caused the loss of 3,200 man-days. There were 24 strikes in agriculture, and 15 in the building and construction industry, three of the latter involving 300 or more workers each. Most strikes, however, were of less than a day's duration, and were settled by the intervention of officers of the Labour Department.

The machinery of the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance and the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance was involved six times: three of the trade disputes, involving essential services, were finally settled by compulsory arbitration; two were inconclusive, since the conciliation failed and the employers did not consent to arbitration; and the sixth was settled by conciliation. Each of these disputes was declared by a trade union of African workers.

In the following table, the 1956 figures for stoppages of work are compared with those for 1957:

YEAR	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers Involved	Man-days Lost
1956 ..	38	5,170	28,230
1957 ..	77	21,954	25,391

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

A total of 23 African Employment Exchanges were functioning during 1957. A section of the Nairobi Labour Exchange deals with African women applying for employment in the city area.

There was a decrease of 2,750 in the number of applicants using the exchanges, whilst the number of vacancies notified dropped by 11,200. Out of 88,800 applicants for employment, 53,300 were placed, and most of the remainder were believed to have found work elsewhere on their own initiative. The ratio of placings to orders was maintained at 85 per cent for 1957.

The four Asian Labour Exchanges registered 569 more work-seekers than during the previous year. Vacancies notified, however, fell to 571, while the numbers of applicants and placings were 1,674 and 376 respectively. There were 121 vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the year.

The European Exchange, situated in Nairobi, continued to cater for the Colony as a whole. The figures for orders and placings differed considerably, being 435 and 236; but the number of applicants using the exchange increased by 144 to 743. The officially sponsored East Africa Women's League's "Helping Hand" and Employment Bureau continued its work for European and Asian females requiring employment. The number of orders fell by 96 to 1,451 and the numbers using the bureau by 105 to 1,680 but the number of placings remained fairly constant at 698.

The general picture during the year was that the exchanges continued to be popular with both employers and employees. However, there was a constant shortage of craftsmen and other skilled workers, and employers have also been more selective in their choice. Retrenchment in the towns, and the slackening in the acute demand for labour generally, have increased the numbers of persons applying direct to employers for jobs. Weekly broadcasts for Africans, notifying vacancies and giving hints on how to obtain employment, continued and were much appreciated by employers and employees.

FACTORY INSPECTION

As at 31st December, 1957, the total number of premises registered under the Factories Ordinance was 4,685, an increase of 97 on the 1956 figure. This was only half the increase which occurred during 1956, but the difference was due to the fact that, with additional staff, statistics were being brought up to date, and many premises, registered when the Factories Ordinance first came into force but since closed down, have been deleted from the register. The number of factories classified by major industrial group is given in the table overleaf.

With the recruitment of additional staff and the stationing of Inspectors of Factories at Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa, the better to carry out inspections in these centres and the adjacent areas, inspection of factories is now being conducted on a systematic basis throughout the Colony. The headquarters of the inspectorate is in Nairobi where the Chief Inspector is assisted by a specialist Engineering Inspector.

Section 60 of the Factories Ordinance makes provision for the Governor in Council of Ministers to extend the application of all or any of the provisions of the Ordinance to certain classes of premises, processes or operations which do not come within the term "factory", as defined. At the beginning of the year, the panel of persons authorized to carry out examinations of hoists and lifts under the Factories Ordinance was considered to be large enough to allow the provisions of the Ordinance in respect of hoists and lifts to be extended to premises other than factories. The Factories Ordinance, 1950 (Extension of Application) Order, 1957, gave effect to this decision and came into force in August.

During the first four years of the operation of the Factories Ordinance, the policy of the inspectorate was to refrain from instituting legal proceedings for contraventions of the Ordinance. This was to allow factory occupiers a reasonable period in which to acquaint themselves with the law and to comply with it. Meanwhile, the advice of the inspectorate was readily available. During 1956 and 1957 this policy was modified to the extent that proceedings were taken in cases of deliberate disregard of the law or where injury had resulted from a flagrant contravention of the Ordinance.

FACTORIES REGISTERED UNDER THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

(Classified by Major Industrial Group)

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Factories with Mechanical Power	Factories without Mechanical Power	TOTAL
Agriculture and Livestock Production ..	424	26	450
Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries	317	50	367
Beverage Industries	47	9	56
Tobacco Manufacture	3	2	5
Manufacture of Textiles	5	1	6
Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods ..	118	1,530	1,648
Manufactures of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture	352	75	427
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures ..	179	84	263
Manufacture of paper and paper products ..	7	..	7
Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	64	1	65
Manufacture of leather and leather products except footwear	8	3	11
Manufacture of rubber products	13	2	15
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	58	25	83
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral pro- ducts, except products of petroleum ..	42	13	55
Basic metal industries	1	..	1
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment ..	81	61	142
Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery	143	15	158
Manufacture of electrical machinery, appa- ratus, appliances and supplies	44	11	55
Manufacture of transport equipment ..	346	201	547
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	66	93	159
Electricity, gas and steam	27	..	27
Water and sanitary services	42	..	42
Personal services	32	64	96
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	2,419	2,266	4,685

Note.—Factories engaged in repair work are classified in the manufacturing group according to the type of product repaired.

IMMIGRATION

75,257 persons arrived in 1957, as against 74,009 in 1956; of these persons, the number of Europeans and Asians in permanent or semi-permanent immigration categories, including dependents, were:

	Europeans	Asians
1957	3,128	4,337
1956	4,553	5,342

The remainder included returning residents, tourists and businessmen.

CHAPTER 3—FINANCE AND TAXATION

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The Colony's financial year runs from 1st July, to 30th June.

Schedules of revenue and expenditure under the main Heads for 1955/56 and 1956/57 are set out in Appendices 1 and 2. A statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the ten-year period (9½ years) ending 30th June, 1957, is at Appendix 3.

The following statements give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure for 1955/56 and 1956/57. Expenditure is shown in two parts: the first relates to ordinary expenditure and the second to expenditure incurred from the Development Fund.

NET REVENUE

	1955/56 £	1956/57 £
Tax Revenue	27,332,643	26,281,838
Assistance from U.K. Government	10,000,000	4,000,000
All Other Revenue	6,056,489	2,511,119
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£43,389,132	£32,792,957
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NET EXPENDITURE

	£	£
Departmental Expenditure	22,790,673	26,043,262
Contribution to Emergency Fund ..	14,000,000	7,500,000
Contribution to High Commission Services	1,523,077	1,138,338
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£38,313,750	£34,681,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(Including the Swynnerton Plan)

	1955/56	1956/57
	£	£
<i>Projects under:</i>		
Chief Secretary	275,607	125,902
Minister for Legal Affairs (Judicial) ..	Nil	19,060
Minister for Finance and Development	13,100	96,068
Minister for African Affairs	250,062	157,642
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources ..	3,058,293	2,897,158
Minister for Internal Security and Defence	1,077,679	880,536
Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing	433,778	818,715
Minister for Education, Labour and Lands	1,148,600	967,978
Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries	61,882	101,123
Minister for Commerce and Industry ..	705,461	699,757
Minister for Works	1,455,800	1,368,938
Minister for Community Development	31,700	48,943
TOTAL£	8,512,502	8,181,820

STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBT OF COLONY AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957

Period	Amount of Issue	Rate of Interest	Price of Issue	Redeemable
	£	Per cent	Per cent	
1930 ..	3,400,000*	4½	98½	1961-71
1933 ..	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67
1936 ..	375,000	3	100	1956-61
1945 ..	600,000	3	100	1970-75
1946† ..	1,820,000	2¾	99	1971-76
1948† ..	3,710,000	2½	99	1965-70
1951 ..	6,070,000	3½	100	1973-78
1952 ..	6,115,000	4½	99½	1971-78
1953 ..	6,510,000‡	4½	100	1971-78
1954 ..	2,925,000	4	100	1960-61
1955 ..	2,500,000	5	99	1970-72
1956 ..	4,225,000	5	96	1978-82
1957 ..	2,500,000	5½	98½	1976-80
£	41,055,600			

*Partly to account of E.A.R. & H. Administration.

†Conversion Loan to account of E.A.R. & H. Administration.

‡This issue was made as an extension of the 1952 Loan.

Sinking Fund contributions are at the rate of 1 per cent. The Sinking Fund contribution in respect of the £600,000 loan is at 2 per cent. There is no provision for a sinking fund in respect of the 1954 loan.

Allocation of Public Debt and Annual Charges

The figures showing the position will be found in Appendix 4.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The augmentation of staff approved in the 1955/56 and 1956/57 expenditure estimates has enabled the department to continue to work during 1957 without undue overtime, despite the steady increase in commitments arising from the expansion of trade, the increased capacity of ports and frontier station traffic. In accordance with the Grading Team Report, the staff of the department has been divided into two separate establishments consisting of a Customs Officer grade and a Clerical Officer grade. The recruitment of Grade II Customs Officers is by selection from suitable candidates in the Clerical Establishment.

With effect from 1st July, 1957, Kenya Colony and Protectorate was, for the purposes of customs administration, divided into two regions, namely Kenya (South) and Kenya (North). The Kenya (South) region has its headquarters in Mombasa with an area jurisdiction over the whole of the Coast Province, while the Kenya (North) region has its headquarters at Nairobi with an area jurisdiction covering the remainder of Kenya. This devolution was necessitated mainly by the considerable increase in customs (parcel post, air freight and bonded warehouses) and excise (breweries and tobacco factories) traffic in the Nairobi and up-country districts.

In the report for 1955, it was stated that the following years would be a period of expansion to meet the growing demands of revenue and trade, and that the department's two most urgent needs were firstly, the provision of proper and adequate accommodation, and, secondly, the provision of proper training. The vital necessity for a departmental training centre is still contingent upon the availability of new buildings and training personnel, but some progress towards the provision of the required accommodation has been achieved.

The customs and excise duty collected annually now exceeds £23,000,000 but it cannot be assumed that all duty legally due is collected, or that all the declared values of goods liable to *ad valorem* duty are correct. This, together with, other factors such as the size of the territories, the poor communications, the extent of the land boundaries and inaccessibility of small coastal ports, rendered it imperative on grounds of prudence alone to establish in the department an Investigation Branch. Accordingly an officer with some ten years'

experience of investigation work, both in connexion with the purchase tax and with the Special Enquiry Branch was recruited from the United Kingdom Customs and Excise Service. The first task of this officer was to select and train his staff.

From the beginning it was realized that the Investigation Branch would be required to function in two spheres; first, and perhaps the most pressing from the revenue point of view, to deal with valuation matters; second, to counteract smuggling.

Results in the first six months were not spectacular in terms of prosecutions and revenue collections. There have been a number of small but successful cases against retailers dealing in American cigarettes. Two cases were awaiting prosecution at the end of the year. The most important result of the work of this Branch since its inception has been the disclosure of weaknesses in the Customs Management Act and in valuation practice in East Africa. Steps are being taken to amend the law and to adopt the United Kingdom system of valuation control which is based on the Brussels Convention. Meanwhile, the Branch is collating valuable information on trading relationships and has started a valuation index.

In the protection of the revenue generally and in the maintenance of import and export prohibitions, restrictions and trade controls operated by the department in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, 39 prosecutions were undertaken during the year, resulting in a total of £2,468 in fines. A further 1,114 cases were dealt with under departmental powers and fines totalling £1,770 imposed. At the same time there were 721 seizures involving goods to the value of £11,638.

The department continues to bring before the public the need for proper compliance with the Transfer Traffic Regulations in order to achieve the greatest accuracy in the allocation of revenue between the Territories. To this end arrangements are being made for the printing of further pamphlets publicizing the importance of the transfer trade in its relation to the final allocation of territorial revenue.

The main customs duties payable on goods imported into the Colony continued to be at the rate of 22 per cent *ad valorem* with a 10 per cent *ad valorem* rate on partially processed materials. Articles such as potable spirits, wines, cigarettes, beer, manufactured tobacco and perfumery are subject to higher specific duties. Exemption from duty is provided for a wide range of goods such as medicines, disinfectants, machinery, road, rail and water transport equipment, coal and crude oil fuel and agricultural and mining equipment.

No export duties were leviable on the produce of Kenya during 1957. An export cess was leviable on hides and skins and an export levy on coffee, but the latter was revoked with effect from 1st December, 1957.

The local production of sugar, cigarettes and cigars, pipe tobacco, beer and matches is subject to excise duty and the licensed manufacturers of these goods within the Colony are under the control of the East African Customs and Excise Department. No increase in excise duty on cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco was imposed during 1957.

An abridged account of import and export statistics furnished by the department appears under the chapter devoted to commerce in this report. Full details of revenue collections and trade statistics are provided in the annual trade reports of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika published by the East African Customs and Excise Department.

STAMP DUTIES

The revenue from stamp duties collected by the Department of Lands during the financial year 1956/57 amounted to £625,906 as compared with £592,897 for the year 1955/56.

Revenue stamps were on sale for the first time for a full year and the amount collected was £88,538.

The principal sources of duty were :

	1955/56	1956/57
	£	£
(a) Transfers of Land	198,534	223,682
(b) Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	71,638	69,470
(c) Company Share Capital	61,352	49,837
(d) Grants and Leases	22,353	26,671
(e) Mortgages and Debentures	24,122	24,791
(f) Share Transfers	31,678	23,797
(g) Insurance Policies	5,412	6,306
(h) Cheques	79,711	104,016
(i) Revenue Stamps	21,075	88,538

AFRICAN POLL TAX

Direct taxation on Africans was levied under the African Poll Tax Ordinance, the Poll Tax (Northern Frontier District) Ordinance, the African Poll Tax (Urban Areas) Ordinance and the Special Tax (Temporary Provision) Ordinance.

Under the first Ordinance, which affects most African taxpayers, the basic rate for Africans living in areas with African District Councils was Sh. 19. As usual this rate was varied in certain districts according to their economic wealth and ranged from Sh. 6 in Turkana District to Sh. 21 in the wealthy Masai reserve.

Poll tax in the Northern Frontier District remained at Sh. 20.

All tax obtained under the African Poll Tax Ordinance in Native Land Units, and the Poll Tax (Northern Frontier District) Ordinance was credited to Central Government, and the greater part was collected by chiefs, supervised in the more highly populated districts by Revenue Officers.

Africans working in the non-native areas of the Colony and outside the jurisdiction of the municipalities paid the full tax at the rate of Sh. 21, of which Sh. 2 was credited to the African Trust Fund, the purpose of which is to provide services, such as education, public health and social amenities to those Africans residing in such areas.

African poll tax in municipal areas was levied at the following rates in 1957:

Nairobi	}	Sh. 25	}	The Central Government receives: Sh. 18. Balance to:	
Mombasa					
Kisumu	}	Sh. 23			Municipal Authority: 6/14ths. African District Council: 5/14ths. African Trust Fund: 3/14ths.
Nakuru					
Eldoret					
Kitale					

Under the Special Tax (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1953, a tax of Sh. 25 was levied on all adult males of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes resident in scheduled areas, namely the Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza and Southern Provinces and in the Nairobi Extra-Provincial District.

Revenue in 1957 from African Poll Tax, including Northern Frontier and Urban Areas Tax, was £1,066,286, and from the Special Tax £218,246.

INCOME TAX

Income tax in Kenya is charged under the East African Income Tax (Management) Act. Residents are assessed on income accruing in, derived from or received in East Africa, and non-residents on income accruing in, derived from or received in Kenya.

The following personal allowances are granted:

(1) *Resident Individuals*

(a) *Single*

£200, but where the total income exceeds £200 the allowance is reduced by £1 for every £4 by which the total income exceeds £200.

In the case of a person entitled to claim the child allowance the deduction is £200 irrespective of the income.

(b) Married

£350. The allowance is not affected by the amount of total income.

(c) Children

£120 for the first child and £60 for each of the next three. The maximum allowance is £300. "Child" includes a stepchild or adopted child maintained within the year of income who was either under the age of 16, or if over the age of 16 at any time within that year was receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school or other educational establishment or was serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession. No allowance in respect of a child is given if the income of the child in his own right, apart from income arising from a scholarship, bursary, etc., exceeds £75 per annum. The amount of the allowance may be increased by an amount not exceeding £75 (maximum four children) when the child is being educated.

(d) Dependent Relative

The amount expended on the maintenance of a dependent relative is allowed up to a maximum of £60 provided that the total income of the relative does not exceed £150. Where two or more persons contribute to the maintenance of the relative the total allowance up to £60 is divided between the contributors.

(e) Life Assurance, etc.

Relief is granted in respect of premiums on assurances on the life of the taxpayer or his wife and in respect of contributions to an approved pension or provident fund. Allowable premiums or contributions may not exceed one-sixth of total income or, in the case of premiums, 7 per cent of the capital sum assured. A deduction is allowable up to £200. Relief is given at Sh. 2/50 in the £ on any excess.

(f) Age Relief

An allowance is given in certain circumstances for taxpayers in the lower income tax groups where the taxpayer proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that in the year of income he maintained a wife aged 55 years or more or that he himself had attained the age of 60 years. In the case of a woman separately assessed the appropriate age is 55 years. The maximum of this allowance is £200.

The present rates of tax in force are :

(i) Persons other than Individuals

That is, companies, trusts, etc., Sh. 5 in the £.

(ii) Resident Individuals

Income tax and surtax are payable in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinance, 1952, as amended by the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) (Surcharge) Ordinance, 1954. The Second Schedule which is in the form of a ready reckoner, has the effect of charging the first £400 of chargeable income at Sh. 1/50 plus one-eighth of a cent up to Sh. 3 in the £ at £1,600, any excess being charged separately at Sh. 5 in the £. Surtax is charged at 25 cents plus one-eighth of a cent on the excess of the income over £2,000 up to a maximum of Sh. 2,125 in the £ at £3,500; thereafter there is a separate charge at Sh. 4 in the £ plus one-twentieth of a cent up to a maximum of Sh. 7 in the £ at £9,500; thereafter the next £10,500 at Sh. 10 in the £; the next £30,000 at Sh. 10/50 in the £ and the excess thereafter at Sh. 11 in the £. The 1954 amending Ordinance has added a surcharge of 75 cents on all chargeable income in excess of £800 with a maximum of the surcharge payable on a total income of £8,750.

(2) Non-resident Individuals

Personal allowances are given to British subjects or individuals chargeable in respect of a pension for past services, as follows:

If the individual is not resident in the United Kingdom during the whole year of income the allowances are as follows:

(a) Exemption from the provisions of the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinance in respect of one-half of the amount of any earned income where that income does not exceed £500, and £250 of such income where it exceeds £500.

(b) Allowances on a graduated scale where the income chargeable does not exceed certain limits. The allowances are calculated as follows:

£130 in the case of a single individual;

£195 in the case of a married man;

£85 for each child (maximum four children).

(c) One-quarter of the amount of any income other than earned income, whether accrued in, derived from or received in the Colony or not:

Provided that the total allowances to be given shall be reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the total income (world income) exceeds the amount of the allowances; and provided further that where the total income includes earned income not accrued in, derived from or received in the Colony, the amount of such earned income shall for the purposes of computing the total allowances be reduced by one-half or by the amount by which the earned income chargeable to tax is less than £250, whichever is the less.

If the individual is resident in the United Kingdom during the whole of the year of income the allowances are:

£200 in the case of a single individual;

£300 in the case of a married man;

£130 for each child (maximum four children);

plus two-ninths of the amount of any earned income, whether accrued in, derived from, or received in the Colony or not:

Provided that the total allowances to be given shall be reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the total income (world income) exceeds the amount of the allowances.

The rates of tax payable by non-resident individuals are as follows:

(i) Where the chargeable income does not exceed £800: at the rate of Sh. 2 for every £1 of chargeable income.

(ii) Where the chargeable income exceeds £800: at the rate applicable to resident individuals.

In addition, an annual personal tax, based on income, is payable by individuals other than Africans, as follows:

	<i>Sh.</i>
Where the individual's total income does not exceed £60	40
Where the individual's total income exceeds £60 but does not exceed £120	80
Where the individual's total income exceeds £120 but does not exceed £200	120
Where the individual's total income exceeds £200 ..	200

The following exemptions are provided:

(a) Every individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

(b) Every woman whose personal income does not exceed £60.

(c) Every married woman living with her husband.

(d) Every individual on a temporary visit to the Colony, provided he is not the owner or lessee of land in the Colony and is not engaged in any employment or business in the Colony, and has no pecuniary interest in any business or enterprise conducted or carried on in the Colony.

A hospital contribution based on total income as computed for income tax purposes is payable by all European residents over the age of 18, other than married women living with their husbands, and varies from:

Sh. 10 for a total income not exceeding £120 to a maximum of Sh. 2,000 for a total income exceeding £10,000.

Note.—At Appendix 5 is a table showing the amount of tax payable by five classes of taxpayers.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty is charged on all estates in excess of £5,000 in value, the rates rising from a minimum of 2 per cent on estates between £5,000 and £10,000 to a maximum of 25 per cent on those exceeding £10,000 in value, with the first £5,000 exempt in every case.

Although Estate Duty collected during the year fell to £190,357 from the sum of £263,830 collected in 1956, the net aggregate value of estates passing, upon which duty was assessed during 1957 rose from the figure of £4,288,741 to the sum of £4,454,786 in 1957.

CHAPTER 4—CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY

The standard coin is the East Africa shilling (silver and cupro-nickel) with the subsidiary coinage of 50 cents (silver and cupro-nickel), 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). 100 cents equals one shilling. Notes are issued in denominations of Sh. 10,000, Sh. 1,000, Sh. 200, Sh. 100, Sh. 20, Sh. 10 and Sh. 5.

Most accounts are kept in shillings, though the Government converts into sterling at Sh. 20 to the pound sterling. Paper currency and shilling coins are legal tender to any amount, 50 cent coins up to Sh. 20 and 10 cent, 5 cent and 1 cent coins up to Sh. 1.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London.

To maintain the sterling exchange value of East African currency, local coin or notes may be tendered at the currency offices in East Africa in exchange for telegraphic transfers on London. The premium charged on such transfers was 1 per cent up to 14th June, 1942, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 15th June, 1942, to 31st March, 1946, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from 1st April, 1946.

*Coin and Notes in Circulation as at 31st December, 1957,
as Compared with 31st December, 1956*

Notes:			1956	1957
Sh.			£	£
10,000	..	..	1,830,500	1,613,500
1,000	..	..	60,300	44,400
200	..	..	140	140
100	..	..	19,936,805	21,284,595
20	..	..	17,746,218	19,242,900
10	..	..	7,263,940	7,951,259
5	..	..	4,874,660	5,464,956
1	..	..	10,495	10,459
			51,723,058	55,612,209
Coin	..	..	12,667,418	12,295,822
			<u>£64,390,476</u>	<u>£67,908,031</u>

The above figures include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, British Somaliland and Aden.

BANKING

The following Banking institutions are established in Kenya :

- (a) The National Bank of India Ltd. (paid capital £2,851,563) with branches at Mombasa (2), Nairobi (4), Kiambu (sub-branch to Nairobi), Thika, Fort Hall, Embu (sub-branch to Fort Hall), Karatina (sub-branch to Fort Hall), Nakuru, Naivasha (sub-branch to Nakuru), Kisumu, Kericho, Sotik (sub-branch to Kericho), Eldoret, Nyeri.
- (b) The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (paid capital £7,000,000) with branches at Mombasa (2), Nairobi (4), Bungoma, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Machakos, Meru, Molo, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri and Thika and agencies at Sotik, Makupa Road (Mombasa), Industrial Area (Nairobi), Kiambu, Ruiru, Karatina and Embu.
- (c) Barclays Bank D.C.O. (paid capital £12,932,250) with branches at Mombasa (3), Nairobi (5), Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kisii, Kitale, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Thika, Kericho, Molo, Meru, Bungoma, Fort Hall, Malindi and Thomson's Falls and agencies at Broderick Falls, Chewele Market, Embu, Gatundu, Gilgil, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kakamega, Kandara, Kapsabet, Karatina, Kimilili, Karoka, Limuru, Machakos, Maragua, Maseno, Mbale Market, Mombasa Port, Naivasha, Ol Kalou.
- (d) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (paid capital £6,000,000) with branches at Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (e) The Bank of India Ltd. (paid capital £2,250,000) with branches in Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (f) The Bank of Baroda Ltd. (paid capital £750,000) with branches in Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (g) Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd., Mombasa (paid capital £150,000).
- (h) The Ottoman Bank was approved on 11th July, 1957 (paid capital £5,000,000) to conduct Banking business in Kenya.

The relevant legislation that governs banking in the Colony is the Banking Ordinance, 1956, which replaced the Bank Ordinance, Cap. 282 of the Laws of Kenya, enacted in 1910 and section 339 of the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 288, which relates to banking companies only.

CHAPTER 5—COMMERCE

GENERAL

The statistics which have been provided as an annexe to this Chapter have been taken from the abridged Annual Trade Statistics for Kenya for the year 1957, published by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

There was no significant change in the import licence policy and such restrictions as continued in force were necessary to protect the reserves of the Sterling Area. An Open General Licence was in operation for 90 per cent of the imports from Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) countries and 22 other countries to which the procedure had been extended. Full import licensing restrictions were, however, maintained on imports from all other countries, including those in the North American account area and Japan. The import of certain essential goods from North America was approved and those from Japan were on a quota system based on a trade agreement negotiated between that country and the United Kingdom.

Imports from the group designated "other countries" were approved in relation to the scale of imports from those countries in past years. Certain other import licences were granted to meet the needs of important local industries.

The high level of capital investment was maintained despite a more difficult position in world trading generally and prevailing high interest rates. The value of imports from overseas rose slightly over those made in 1956. There was a significant decline in imports from the United Kingdom and a number of Commonwealth countries, those principally affected being the United Kingdom with a drop of nearly £2,500,000 and the Bahrein Islands by nearly £2,000,000. This decrease was slightly offset by increased imports from India, Canada, Malaya, and South Africa. The value of imports from foreign countries increased, particularly from Western Germany, Japan, Persia and Saudi Arabia, the main items being industrial and commercial machinery, electrical machinery, base metals, fuel oils, public and commercial transport vehicles, rayon and cotton piece goods, clothing and pharmaceutical products.

The overall value of exports decreased slightly during 1957 compared with the year 1956, principally due to a drop in sales of coffee to the United States of America. There were noteworthy increases in exports to France, Iraq, Italian Somaliland, Japan, Syria and the Lebanon. The main items exported were coffee, tea, hides and skins, sisal, soda ash, wattle bark extract and pyrethrum.

ABRIDGED ANNUAL TRADE STATISTICS OF KENYA, UGANDA AND
TANGANYIKA FOR 1957

Explanatory Notes

Definitions

- (a) *Direct Imports* means goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported.
- (b) *Net Imports* means goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including, in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported; to which have been added, or from which have been deducted, goods transferred interterritorially.
- (c) *Domestic Exports* means goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported to places outside East Africa or as aircraft or ships' stores. Materials which are imported into and are processed or manufactured in an East African territory and subsequently exported are classified as an export of the territory in which the processing or manufacture took place. The produce of one East African territory which is blended or processed with that of another East African territory is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which the blending or processing took place. The produce of one East African territory which is repacked in another East African territory and does not lose its identity is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which it originated.
- (d) *Re-exports* means all imported goods, other than scrap metals in any form, which, are subsequently re-exported in the form in which they were imported to places outside East Africa, or as aircraft or ships' stores.

Values

Imports.—C.I.F. port or place of importation.

Exports and Re-exports.—F.O.B. port or place of exportation.

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Table 1.—Direct Imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles.

Table 2.—Direct Imports, showing values from principal countries of origin with corresponding figures for 1956.

Table 3.—Net Imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles.

Table 4.—Domestic Exports, showing quantities and values of principal articles.

Table 5.—Domestic Exports—comparative table.

Table 6.—Domestic Exports, showing values to principal countries of destination with corresponding figures for 1956.

Table 7.—Interterritorial transfers of local produce and manufactures.

Table 8.—Re-exports—quantities and values of principal articles—values to principal countries of destination.

Table 9.—Volume of trade with the corresponding figures for 1956.

Table 10.—Revenue collected by the East African Customs and Excise Department.

DIRECT IMPORTS

Table 1

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR 1957

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	63,278	368,999	14,936	100,391	78,272	442,350
2. Rice	Ton	9,647	566,772	4,419	259,725	3,717	211,402
3. Sugar, beet and cane	"	31,760	1,691,926	19	1,838	15,911	834,051
4. Wines	Imp. gal.	121,619	163,976	9,665	9,433	31,197	35,734
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	"	184,146	96,882	36,234	18,497	89,389	46,804
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Proof gal.	234,469	540,639	19,554	47,123	59,740	152,259
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	Imp. gal.	5,422	15,710	105	370	608	1,912
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	470,642	158,205	..	..	..	..
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	"	170,122	121,626	1,910	1,706	990	1,250
10. Salt	Ton	7,651	58,330	7,668	46,415	323	5,296
11. Coal and coke	"	37,463	308,082	..	..	889	17,302
12. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	7,052,233	552,692	..	..	1,045,735	84,468
13. Motor spirit	"	59,092,709	2,841,923	..	..	19,497,074	926,253
14. Kerosene	"	21,006,036	998,365	..	..	8,351,651	379,975
15. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	175,916,274	6,445,909	..	..	36,976,393	1,451,018
16. Lubricating greases	Centals of 100 lb.	24,899	105,310	84	287	6,060	25,798
17. Lubricating oils (all types)	Imp gal.	3,582,172	932,532	46,118	20,680	992,514	282,209
18. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	—	..	434,173	..	125,654	..	174,986
19. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	—	..	921,332	..	128,935	..	182,743
20. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	—	..	1,254,437	..	193,254	..	272,611
21. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	40,555	304,466	30,722	173,332	19,682	150,905
22. Fertilizers, manufactured	Ton	28,563	831,590	2,779	80,178	6,459	178,266
23. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	46,098	516,859	5,485	60,932	11,621	81,495
24. Rubber tyres and tubes	"	72,946	1,529,528	21,992	471,345	30,763	701,559
25. Wood and cork manufactures	—	..	455,221	..	100,516	..	114,685

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR 1957—(Contd.)

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ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
26. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	—	..	2,213,409	..	301,330	..	280,381
27. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):—	Sq. yd.						
(a) Grey (unbleached)		27,929,127	1,362,773	2,592,750	122,642	6,416,421	296,144
(b) Bleached, other than grey	"	4,152,674	308,980	437,746	42,315	3,153,801	204,346
(c) Coloured	"	9,328,643	518,250	904,301	57,047	5,020,365	242,262
(d) Khaki drill	"	6,494,541	1,025,458	901,226	143,803	1,382,524	227,637
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	"	6,562,684	622,121	1,939,501	203,419	13,528,763	799,841
(f) Khangas	"	1,631,577	109,245	47,000	2,698	13,061,891	872,626
(g) Printed, other	"	6,204,111	376,569	1,644,745	130,581	5,499,661	304,439
(h) Other	"	130,747	34,138	11,845	3,829	47,871	11,721
28. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	"	1,946,047	71,884	2,468,927	95,067	1,429,290	52,034
29. Fabrics of synthetic fibres, including artificial silk	"	38,150,807	2,818,797	28,021,840	2,197,968	46,598,190	2,932,736
30. Jute bags and sacks	Number	6,631,281	610,262	2,800,145	284,707	5,208,994	463,735
31. Blankets and travelling rugs	"	4,033,891	1,370,082	310,856	113,797	1,047,706	345,740
32. Cement, excluding clinker	Ton	25,139	286,452	4,737	49,242	96,054	992,859
33. Cement clinker	"	49,816	431,660	..	..	..	..
34. Iron and steel:—							
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	30,860	1,711,961	1,760	107,586	9,267	525,184
(b) Corrugated galvanized iron sheets	"	11,489	945,672	5,233	529,643	4,684	417,587
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	18,018	1,261,383	1,512	105,904	6,056	447,080
(d) Railway track material	"	21,808	1,200,310	137	8,594	4,312	213,960
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings	"	13,582	1,192,733	3,353	312,213	15,880	1,351,041
35. Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	—	..	4,920,781	..	1,159,871	..	1,697,535
36. Agricultural machinery and implements	—	..	634,647	..	37,936	..	144,846
37. Tractors, including agricultural	Number	952	831,655	20	32,302	274	247,103
38. Sewing machines	"	13,269	300,115	1,239	28,337	3,518	75,303

Table 1—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR 1957—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
39. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	Number	21,433	6,422,190	15,126	1,421,711	15,610	2,475,795
40. Wireless sets and radiograms	—	..	234,623	..	120,961	..	138,193
41. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic) ..	—	..	3,297,261	..	1,135,260	..	1,101,471
42. Railway rolling stock	—	..	698,641	..	29,252	..	246,641
43. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	6,717	3,354,043	1,440	778,621	2,084	1,019,590
44. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	"	3,890	3,246,353	1,148	1,024,504	2,505	1,961,188
45. Bicycles	"	73,743	777,470	16,907	151,709	54,809	563,925
46. Other transport equipment	—	..	2,008,157	..	804,304	..	714,820
47. Clothing	—	..	2,031,422	..	334,491	..	780,448
48. Footwear	—	..	379,668	..	55,641	..	157,744
49. Matches	Gross boxes	676,423	218,255	161,624	60,669	472,556	150,295
50. All other articles	—	..	17,952,348	..	3,774,747	..	5,336,641
TOTAL* .. ..		..	£87,995,252	..	£17,603,312	..	£34,548,222
*Includes Government goods to the value of .. ..		..	£7,143,804	..	£1,812,777	..	£3,588,984

Table 2

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1956

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	35,610,870	33,181,863	8,229,750	7,576,079	14,756,466	12,780,115
Aden ..	1,088,130	797,845	17,804	33,266	382,587	20,132
Australia ..	564,666	552,838	14,410	56,174	51,372	136,140
Bahrein Islands ..	4,401,851	2,599,938	..	..	741,589	568,466
Canada and Newfoundland ..	224,283	548,303	23,556	52,796	85,572	56,435
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	168,178	151,832	50,093	26,577	38,072	76,468
Hong Kong ..	1,573,275	1,538,894	147,900	270,796	551,950	453,741
India ..	4,335,883	5,417,554	632,601	717,118	2,537,280	2,810,244
Malaya ..	185,398	318,107	23,523	30,556	97,523	107,662
Pakistan ..	309,732	258,286	39,458	15,548	11,173	7,927
South Africa ..	2,787,957	3,005,377	561,836	545,812	998,660	1,108,707
Zanzibar ..	248,377	407,622	3,006	22	83,874	57,679
Other Parts ..	330,586	285,984	11,032	30,342	192,769	121,539
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ..	51,829,186	49,064,443	9,754,969	9,355,086	20,528,887	18,305,255

Table 2—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1956—(Contd.)

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Argentina ..	204,721	539,149	..	..	81,983	147,658
Austria ..	304,064	458,076	100,105	167,317	74,346	74,678
Belgium ..	2,231,024	1,963,608	312,257	136,486	744,544	684,858
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi ..	232,548	352,857	12,625	49,443	16,896	4,079
Czechoslovakia ..	171,614	154,471	38,569	62,023	139,322	127,974
Denmark ..	677,525	545,931	108,076	39,835	83,332	145,593
Finland ..	112,818	167,787	10,617	11,621	22,796	19,326
France ..	2,141,966	2,133,773	327,711	408,275	1,041,404	550,286
Germany, West ..	4,559,574	5,509,086	1,444,025	1,353,912	2,283,336	1,904,312
Italy ..	2,144,448	2,473,688	329,973	173,464	291,665	347,335
Japan ..	2,216,559	3,358,416	1,458,375	3,125,908	2,555,100	5,378,761
Netherlands ..	1,694,447	1,854,124	232,041	411,963	1,236,548	1,240,500
Norway ..	289,457	405,762	40,794	41,743	59,252	82,336
Persia ..	4,333,594	6,422,486	..	..	956,826	1,951,319
Saudi Arabia ..	272,104	1,171,480	..	..	81,106	309,986
Siam ..	154,824	542,273	102,933	256,482	104,758	211,712
Spain ..	123,392	81,967	2,936	3,047	20,848	17,497
Sweden ..	838,273	1,167,007	135,323	249,128	198,471	276,305
Switzerland ..	186,067	373,823	25,822	23,844	87,813	76,229
United States of America ..	2,953,730	2,671,120	101,659	157,686	809,310	813,960
Other ..	984,089	1,524,255	72,965	37,906	475,465	790,111
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ..	£ 26,826,838	33,871,139	4,856,830	6,710,083	11,365,121	15,154,815
Parcel Post and Special Transactions (not analysed by Country of Origin) ..	5,959,371	5,059,670	1,573,663	1,538,143	1,119,320	1,088,152
GRAND TOTAL ..	84,615,395	87,995,252	16,185,462	17,603,312	33,013,328	34,548,222

Table 3

NET IMPORTS

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR 1957

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	55,983	312,102	18,431	135,584	82,072	464,054
2. Rice	Ton	9,558	561,148	4,557	268,440	3,668	208,311
3. Sugar, beet and cane	"	31,687	1,687,359	33	3,252	15,970	837,204
4. Wines	Imp. gal.	97,986	122,524	23,405	35,471	41,090	51,148
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	"	156,433	82,120	59,005	30,645	94,331	49,418
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Proof gal.	197,651	452,838	47,416	115,139	68,696	172,044
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	Imp. gal.	4,503	12,581	615	2,178	1,017	3,233
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	648,881	195,935	— 178,264	— 37,734	25	4
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	"	132,301	94,403	23,425	16,713	17,296	13,466
10. Salt	Ton	2,763	26,718	12,236	75,378	643	7,945
11. Coal and coke	"	37,227	304,478	172	2,709	953	18,197
12. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	5,599,517	433,223	1,346,461	110,344	1,151,990	93,593
13. Motor spirit	"	31,991,872	1,544,165	19,756,752	946,088	26,841,159	1,277,923
14. Kerosene	"	12,498,266	586,612	6,420,689	312,114	10,438,732	479,614
15. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	160,026,104	5,721,241	10,866,869	499,433	41,999,694	1,676,253
16. Lubricating greases	Centals of 100 lb.	15,903	64,883	6,599	29,015	8,541	37,497
17. Lubricating oils (all types)	Imp gal.	2,484,563	645,906	854,252	232,356	1,281,989	357,159
18. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	—	..	374,069	..	173,978	..	186,766
19. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	—	..	774,632	..	260,664	..	197,714
20. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	—	..	849,604	..	434,976	..	435,722
21. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	34,068	259,575	36,880	214,199	20,011	154,929
22. Fertilizers, manufactured	Ton	26,502	768,131	4,303	129,120	6,996	192,783
23. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	40,208	468,297	8,490	82,914	14,506	108,075
24. Rubber tyres and tubes	"	54,652	1,063,581	37,131	857,630	33,918	781,221
25. Wood and cork manufactures	—	..	400,856	..	146,223	..	123,343

Table 3—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR 1957—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
26. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	—	..	2,037,524	..	419,486	..	338,110
27. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):—	Sq. yd.	15,828,435	791,204	10,078,201	470,901	11,031,662	519,454
(a) Grey (unbleached)	"	2,959,490	224,839	1,225,646	102,293	3,559,085	228,509
(b) Bleached, other than grey	"	2,190,593	124,105	5,617,634	318,014	7,445,082	375,440
(c) Coloured	"	4,854,410	756,516	2,062,969	341,458	1,860,912	298,924
(d) Khaki drill	"	5,983,892	531,057	1,463,087	200,808	14,583,969	893,516
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	"	1,950,125	130,393	210,241	12,110	12,580,102	842,066
(f) Khangas	"	4,894,331	308,107	2,169,452	165,167	6,284,734	338,315
(g) Printed, other	"	126,805	33,132	13,267	4,425	50,391	12,131
(h) Other	"	1,109,028	40,997	3,269,889	125,355	1,465,347	52,633
28. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	"	26,454,438	1,897,125	41,342,906	3,109,398	44,973,493	2,942,978
29. Fabrics of synthetic fibres, including artificial silk	Number	5,863,933	543,503	3,018,911	305,978	5,757,576	509,223
30. Jute bags and sacks	"	2,754,898	962,686	1,247,417	405,767	1,390,138	461,166
31. Blankets and travelling rugs	Ton	7,785	110,933	20,072	204,774	98,073	1,012,846
32. Cement, excluding clinker	"	49,816	431,660	..	..	..	..
33. Cement clinker .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Iron and steel:—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	26,506	1,479,423	4,376	251,358	11,005	613,950
(b) Corrugated galvanized iron sheets	"	4,094	352,424	10,139	937,200	7,173	603,278
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	16,093	1,140,230	3,278	218,601	6,215	455,536
(d) Railway track material	"	21,394	1,194,422	572	14,979	4,291	213,463
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings	"	11,322	993,023	4,630	429,999	16,864	1,432,965
35. Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	—	..	4,159,704	..	1,631,442	..	1,987,041
36. Agricultural machinery and implements	—	..	535,544	..	102,865	..	179,020

Table 3—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR 1957—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
37. Tractors, including agricultural	Number	824	698,915	108	106,559	314	305,586
38. Sewing machines	"	9,778	185,746	3,498	104,286	4,750	113,723
39. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	"	17,879	5,491,153	19,605	2,021,831	14,685	2,806,712
40. Wireless sets and radiograms	Number	..	203,837	..	158,793	..	131,147
41. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	—	..	2,993,370	..	1,326,744	..	1,213,878
42. Railway rolling stock	—	..	679,456	..	51,111	..	243,967
43. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	5,819	3,061,982	2,482	1,119,350	1,940	970,922
44. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	"	3,523	2,992,724	1,484	1,266,004	2,536	1,973,317
45. Bicycles	"	39,913	429,613	32,753	325,810	72,793	737,681
46. Other transport equipment	—	..	1,630,322	..	1,015,353	..	881,606
47. Clothing	—	..	1,256,516	..	829,028	..	1,060,817
48. Footwear	—	..	290,133	..	99,879	..	203,041
49. Matches	Gross boxes	493,320	156,356	318,742	115,143	498,541	157,720
50. All other articles	—	..	15,346,883	..	5,480,314	..	6,236,539
TOTAL*		..	£72,002,538	..	£28,869,412	..	£39,274,836
*Includes Government goods to the value of		..	£7,137,390	..	£1,816,479	..	£3,591,696

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Table 4

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR 1957

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	36,454	374,234	..	..	40,061	515,245
2. Butter, fresh, whether salted or not, including melted	"	34,810	506,959	..	..	582	8,428
3. Fish, fresh or simply preserved	"	1,257	8,015	58,539	292,543	15,954	48,844
4. Maize (corn), unmilled	Ton	22,609	466,062	366	9,205	9,070	174,897
5. Cereals, other (unmilled)	"	34	1,750	..	40	2,845	114,144
6. Meal and flour of wheat and spelt	"	83	4,705	..	..	13	696
7. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	18	714	476	10,269	3,476	75,822
8. Cashew nuts	"	1,714	114,898	..	..	33,651	1,513,507
9. Fruits preserved and fruit preparations	"	..	595,431	..	..	..	13,778
10. Beans, peas, lentils and other legumes (pulses), dry .. .. .	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Flour and flakes of potatoes, fruits and vegetables	Ton	432	23,590	105	4,610	5,368	327,212
12. Sugar, beet and cane (including jaggery)	Centals of 100 lb. Ton	305 40	1,457 2,538	.. 26	.. 1,690	424,634 18	334,800 862
13. Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb.	498,491	10,793,172	1,882,241	21,586,756	413,984	7,141,682
14. Tea	"	161,144	2,860,612	61,244	1,080,908	48,744	601,050
15. Chillies	"	7,497	46,071	5,474	44,063	1,171	7,227
16. Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals) .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Ton	6,153	133,438	53,141	1,244,215	21,990	446,629
18. Cigarettes	Lb.	..	..	73,186	5,600	765,591	74,301
.. .. .	"	674	581	129,671	24,319	..	..
19. Hides, skins and furskins, undressed	Centals of 100 lb.	126,524	1,466,812	42,725	562,225	105,035	1,222,507
20. Groundnuts	Ton	2,039	146,172	11,330	680,298	16,091	1,072,924
21. Copra .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	236	14,015
22. Cotton seed .. .. .	"	..	..	1,396	36,677	8,386	202,464
23. Castor seed	"	4,325	271,733	1,757	113,941	13,894	860,069

Table 4—(Contd.)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR 1957—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
24. Sunflower seed	Ton	1,283	53,759	165	6,550	19,626	597,793
25. Oil seeds, nuts and kernels, other ..	"	573	38,755	920	50,450	11,600	654,655
26. Wood and timber	Cub. ft.	141,964	75,789	39,181	30,495	664,480	602,946
27. Wool, sheep's and lambs' ..	Centals of 100 lb.	16,210	289,677	..	..	..	..
28. Cotton, raw	"	31,097	369,722	1,347,330	17,476,282	609,523	6,577,765
29. Sisal	Ton	39,599	2,078,012	361	19,854	181,815	9,481,514
30. Salt	"	585	4,491	2,309	13,253	8,442	85,443
31. Mica	Centals of 100 lb.	..	..	..	..	1,495	68,361
32. Lead ore and concentrates ..	Ton	..	..	61	5,005	12,620	1,128,915
33. Tin ore and concentrates ..	"	..	..	51	20,527	18	7,335
34. Kyanite and mullite .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Tungsten and wolfram .. ..	"	..	..	189	161,877	..	..
36. Ivory, elephant	Centals of 100 lb.	527	40,720	529	39,465	1,319	106,869
37. Mangrove bark	Ton	265	3,515	..	..	451	5,329
38. Wattle bark	"	4,200	134,452	..	..	1,525	34,360
39. Gum copal and arabic	Centals of 100 lb.	69	168	..	..	16,212	80,498
40. Pyrethrum	"	38,793	506,254	..	..	6,540	83,416
41. Papain	"	4	625	84	8,784	523	67,318
42. Kapok	"	1,018	7,742	..	..	20,265	179,171
43. Pyrethrum extract	"	1,722	597,300	..	..	..	..
44. Vegetable oils	"	764	4,640	..	..	..	..
45. Beeswax	"	927	20,329	95,079	499,545	45,640	230,435
46. Sodium carbonate (soda ash) ..	Ton	116,455	1,353,875	..	..	10,812	243,374
47. Wattle bark extract	"	26,315	1,521,875	..	..	..	..

Table 4—(Contd.)
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR 1957—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
48. Pensil slats	Cub. ft.	28,523	£ 33,443	..	£ ..	..	£ ..
49. Wooden blocks and strips for parquet flooring	"	102,077	78,923	1,917	983	129,170	87,234
50. Silver	Oz. troy	22,960	6,942	..	..	20,520	6,739
51. Diamonds	Carats	..	..	..	..	372,739	3,287,782
52. Copper and alloys, not refined and refined, unwrought	Ton	2,474	412,419	7,403	1,626,050	..	..
53. Gold	Oz. troy	7,284	90,647	188	2,351	54,088	678,287
54. All other articles	—	..	818,323	..	198,433	..	410,325
TOTAL	..	..	£26,361,341	..	£45,857,263	..	£39,476,967

Table 5

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—COMPARATIVE TABLE

YEAR	KENYA	UGANDA	TANGANYIKA	EAST AFRICA
1957	£ 26,361,341	£ 45,857,263	£ 39,476,967	£ 111,695,571
1956	28,983,451	40,417,520	44,804,789	114,205,760
Difference	..£ -2,622,110	5,439,743	-5,327,822	-2,510,189

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THESE DIFFERENCES ARE SHOWN BELOW

ARTICLES	Unit	1957	1956	DIFFERENCE
KENYA:				
Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb. Value	498,491 £10,793,172	597,499 £13,652,644	-99,008 -£2,859,472
Maize	Tons Value	22,609 £466,062	4,235 £89,403	18,374 £376,659
UGANDA:				
Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb. Value	1,882,241 £21,586,756	1,380,872 £15,720,611	501,369 £5,866,145
Cotton, raw	Centals of 100 lb. Value	1,347,330 £17,476,282	1,505,598 £19,284,591	-158,268 -£1,808,309
Copper and alloys..	Tons Value	7,403 £1,626,050	Nil Nil	7,403 £1,626,050
Feeding stuff for animals	Tons Value	53,141 £1,244,215	60,405 £1,587,701	-7,264 -£343,486

Table 5—(Contd.)

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THESE DIFFERENCES ARE SHOWN BELOW—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit	1957	1956	DIFFERENCE
TANGANYIKA:				
Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb. Value	413,984 £7,141,682	484,411 £9,236,833	—70,427 —£2,095,151
Cotton, raw	Centals of 100 lb. Value	609,523 £6,577,765	624,730 £7,486,242	—15,207 —£908,477
Maize	Tons Value	9,070 £174,897	106,363 £2,062,688	—97,293 —£1,887,791
Sisal..	Tons Value	181,815 £9,481,514	185,588 £10,823,430	—3,773 —£1,341,916
Cashew nuts	Tons Value	33,651 £1,513,507	16,740 £880,991	16,911 £632,516
*Diamonds..	Carats Value	372,739 £3,287,782	357,982 £2,785,910	14,757 £501,872

*Subject to minor adjustment.

Table 6

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1956

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	7,110,890	6,722,984	9,537,250	9,755,578	13,958,045	12,139,626
Aden ..	414,032	218,060	30,144	29,655	310,379	164,887
Australia ..	358,951	542,326	669,542	738,684	986,179	1,095,836
Canada and Newfoundland ..	1,121,770	734,643	615,295	484,642	777,353	387,369
Ceylon ..	36,690	52,531	183,101	237,223	81,438	54,025
Eire ..	54,151	54,570	21,593	44,593	300,739	203,237
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	367,956	290,092	10,904	8,132	329,718	196,502
Hong Kong ..	106,240	157,975	874,248	1,545,937	1,941,885	2,307,572
India ..	1,798,935	1,792,398	11,174,353	4,679,377	2,561,257	2,901,997
Malaya ..	64,498	72,204	27,816	60,916	83,143	169,149
Mauritius ..	36,993	35,775	170,470	207,619	32,239	17,614
New Zealand ..	164,796	91,644	106,357	96,261	221,148	292,448
Pakistan ..	59,262	87,557	1,043	13,407	5,478	1,167
South Africa ..	1,092,188	1,082,253	1,141,167	1,103,366	717,769	628,549
Sudan ..	95,411	93,932	1,288,358	1,192,212	20,638	33,657
Zanzibar ..	187,050	235,024	47,671	85,708	516,890	588,124
Other Parts ..	129,823	71,695	127,097	113,027	50,957	26,721
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ..	13,199,636	12,335,663	26,026,409	20,396,337	22,895,255	21,208,480

Table 6—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1956—(Contd.)

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Argentina ..	115,395	138,310			55,738	48,138
Belgium ..	375,369	296,784	430,400	574,146	3,484,362	2,374,842
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi ..	281,286	360,142	330,224	428,863	134,239	127,902
China ..	85,229	57,971	653	832,668	100,569	160,153
Denmark ..	164,649	180,751	19,279	21,757	643,829	657,690
Egypt ..	47,710	14,441	747,837	110,451	146,056	2,057
France ..	293,604	537,568	311,277	1,347,194	1,184,964	1,532,459
Germany, West ..	5,492,732	5,968,287	4,097,294	6,707,831	5,289,899	4,199,412
Greece ..	144,335	111,747	78,798	55,073	101,323	157,552
Iraq ..	58,168	105,179	67,601	51,386	88,324	31,756
Italy ..	768,878	479,644	1,606,586	2,169,216	1,251,913	959,001
Italian Somaliland ..	92,882	114,644	96,365	110,374	16,369	4,199
Japan ..	724,629	957,210	1,788,018	1,847,340	1,808,166	2,390,137
Netherlands ..	1,542,527	942,349	426,775	1,013,559	2,932,223	1,547,496
Sweden ..	302,251	378,148	21,904	72,863	128,074	138,594
Switzerland ..	70,433	89,565	123,564	253,065	472,407	486,774
Syria and Lebanon ..	117,902	130,618	121,207	352,826	94,653	59,126
United States of America ..	4,553,208	2,549,727	3,657,397	9,077,333	3,601,129	3,143,088
Other ..	393,286	437,969	465,461	434,956	372,716	245,682
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ..	15,624,473	13,851,054	14,390,640	25,460,901	21,906,953	18,266,058
Ships' Stores ..	159,342	174,624	471	25	2,581	2,429
GRAND TOTAL ..	28,983,451	26,361,341	40,417,520	45,857,263	44,804,789	39,476,967

INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1957

49

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		TO UGANDA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations ..	Centals of 100 lb.	25,414	208,537	13,251	153,234
2. Milk and cream, fresh ..	Imp. gal.	..	..	316	69
3. Butter (including ghee) ..	Centals of 100 lb.	3,352	63,099	6,733	124,798
4. Cereals, unmilled ..	"	34,186	50,261	51,428	77,898
5. Wheat meal and flour ..	"	257,061	600,894	215,030	505,348
6. Biscuits ..	"	1,241	11,987	3,864	29,618
7. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry ..	"	3,689	11,791	5,500	10,813
8. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery ..	"	17,685	21,811	20,246	31,413
9. Confectionery ..	"	886	5,030	2,226	13,688
10. Coffee, roasted, including ground ..	"	2,427	43,747	2,233	46,602
11. Tea ..	"	5,266	119,010	19,412	369,305
12. Feeding stuff for animals ..	"	9,466	12,745	20,251	26,916
13. Beer ..	Imp. gal.	428,533	262,962	773,037	415,870
14. Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	Lb.	677,793	60,674	39,871	1,838
15. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots) ..	"	1,019,019	1,603,242	1,194,271	1,734,012
16. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff) ..	"	493,152	491,749	12,395	13,560
17. Wood and timber ..	Cubic ft.	179,631	78,611	198,646	74,912
18. Salt ..	Centals of 100 lb.	100,744	32,003	3,871	1,256
19. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated) ..	"	15,608	69,086	3,784	21,688
20. Sisal bags and sacks for packing ..	Number	1,011,200	135,042	107,387	17,146
21. Cement—building ..	Centals of 100 lb.	160,823	79,832	613,493	301,769
22. Steel doors and windows ..	"	11,703	97,802	7,948	68,526
23. Nails ..	"	16,245	51,090	8,787	28,150
24. Household utensils, aluminium ..	"	3,714	64,355	5,201	88,207
25. Hurricane lanterns ..	Number	84,238	20,663	97,561	25,274
26. Clothing ..	—	..	106,749	..	136,232
27. Footwear ..	—	..	241,780	..	202,654
28. All other articles not included above ..	—	..	982,364	..	872,559
TOTAL ..	..	..	5,526,916	..	5,393,355

Table 7—(Contd.)
INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		To KENYA		To TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	..	..	1	60
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	..	..	..	..
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	120	2,145	24	452
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	1,011	2,109	94,062	64,962
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	16	38	105	276
6. Biscuits	"	1,323	13,352	1,052	10,477
7. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	36,995	44,633	30,834	30,369
8. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	373,286	870,599	138,773	324,474
9. Confectionery	"	687	3,567	9,239	46,914
10. Coffee, roasted, including ground	"	9	206	82	1,061
11. Tea	"	4,561	64,470	1,028	17,343
12. Feeding stuff for animals	"	183,541	120,680	897	503
13. Beer	Imp. gal.	88,471	50,175	129,175	72,616
14. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,523,224	357,813	..	..
15. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	"	596,021	571,572	1,512,268	1,413,061
16. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	..	..	389	426
17. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	24,133	17,978	5,333	2,781
18. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	..	..	67	33
19. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated)	"	83,470	390,569	39,778	193,059
20. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	Number	400	40	..	..
21. Cement—building	Centals of 100 lb.	1,507	827	18,367	10,227
22. Steel doors and windows	"	14	171	33	323
23. Nails	"	19	70	..	..
24. Household utensils, aluminium	"	163	3,438	1,002	17,681
25. Hurricane lanterns	Number	..	..	1,044	216
26. Clothing	—	..	425	..	7,936
27. Footwear	—	..	2,688	..	113
28. All other articles not included above	—	..	474,383	..	117,220
TOTAL		..	2,991,948	..	2,332,583

Table 7—(Contd.)
 INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		TO KENYA		TO UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	1,556	18,599	..	..
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	944	208	..	..
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	1,385	23,761	7,155	102,194
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	28,099	40,508	42,644	72,075
5. Wheat meal and flour..	"	315	794	20	51
6. Biscuits	"	42	377	..	1
7. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	66,579	104,799	15,564	31,595
8. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	4,466	9,609	..	..
9. Confectionery	"	57	558	8	40
10. Coffee, roasted, including ground	"	55	776	..	..
11. Tea	"	4,055	62,145	6	185
12. Feeding stuff for animals	"	42,489	29,280	767	1,213
13. Beer	Imp. gal.	22,601	12,884	..	..
14. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,244,970	401,631	823,217	48,785
15. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	"	232	222	6,522	10,485
16. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	15,078	17,207	2,521	2,840
17. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	259,054	151,587	132	76
18. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	2	1	..	..
19. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated)	"	24,445	114,907	15,650	70,844
20. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	Number	..	..	..	..
21. Cement—building	Centals of 100 lb.	13	8	..	..
22. Steel doors and windows	"	32	141	..	..
23. Nails	"	..	3	..	..
24. Household utensils, aluminium	"	2	57	..	5
25. Hurricane lanterns	Number	..	..	..	..
26. Clothing	—	..	1,993	..	794
27. Footwear	—	..	1,705	..	255
28. All other articles not included above	—	..	527,697	..	168,561
TOTAL	..	..	1,521,457	..	509,999

Table 8

RE-EXPORTS

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FOR 1957

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Metal scrap*	Ton	40,702	987,391			8,990	205,430
2. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	4,509,018	596,536	1,144,628	203,764	205,754	34,317
3. Motor spirit	"	1,412,240	68,042	2,964,249	338,933	3,960,286	418,175
4. Kerosene..	"	1,744,154	86,659	435,968	48,568	1,933,481	176,820
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils..	"	49,268,453	1,730,141	1,413,204	110,431	5,614,475	337,008
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	"	226,474	62,392	18,692	9,239	79,360	23,143
7. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	424,879	28,993	73,223	9,491	1,078,789	75,271
8. Artificial silk piece goods	"	305,696	31,822	445,155	43,075	159,968	12,024
9. Machinery and transport equipment	—	..	684,540	..	91,883	..	180,394
10. All other articles	—	..	610,394	..	119,930	..	151,728
TOTAL	..	..	£4,886,910	..	£975,314	..	£1,614,310

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 8—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1956—(Contd.)

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom	456,820	328,293	325,084	67,334	207,827	86,706
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	79,084	72,187	38,309	2,746	113,052	103,451
India	75,381	79,261	2,211	251	306	4,073
Pakistan	1,028	64,692	1,900	..	..	..
South Africa	115,978	149,407	14,788	5,502	27,838	20,356
Sudan	20,702	44,282	8,295	52,970	20	5,672
Zanzibar	145,254	214,545	..	363	393,649	378,008
Other parts	192,295	158,240	5,021	549	14,979	9,980
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	1,086,542	1,110,907	395,608	129,715	757,489	608,246
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	88,489	92,035	500,234	628,932	342,477	697,166
Germany, West	138,951	63,003	517	675	16,920	1,696
Italy	27,996	57,743	..	..	11,613	17,980
Italian Somaliland	243,198	151,397	..	..	3,339	7,827
Japan	205,015	762,877	..	16	95,103	129,397
Madagascar	183,658	108,046	..	..	3,737	31,734
Other	315,629	338,800	32,360	580	127,362	72,627
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	1,202,936	1,573,901	533,111	630,203	600,551	958,427
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	1,761,564	2,202,102	161,484	215,396	64,820	47,637
GRAND TOTAL	4,051,042	4,886,910	1,090,203	975,314	1,422,860	1,614,310

Table 9
VOLUME OF TRADE, 1957 WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1956

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
NET IMPORTS:—						
Commercial ..	61,791,227	64,865,148	26,400,873	27,052,933	30,839,141	35,683,140
Government ..	8,032,045	7,137,390	1,704,901	1,816,479	5,045,998	3,591,696
TOTAL ..	69,823,272	72,002,538	28,105,774	28,869,412	35,885,139	39,274,836
DOMESTIC EXPORTS	28,983,451	26,361,341	40,417,520	45,857,263	44,804,789	39,476,967
RE-EXPORTS ..	4,051,042	4,886,910	1,090,203	975,314	1,422,860	1,614,310
TOTAL ..	33,034,493	31,248,251	41,507,723	46,832,577	46,227,649	41,091,277
VOLUME OF TRADE ..	102,857,765	103,250,789	69,613,497	75,701,989	82,112,788	80,366,113

PRICE CONTROL

There has been no change in the commodities which are subject to price control during the year under review. These are cement and sugar, both imported and locally manufactured, and woodfuel, charcoal, whole maize, maize meal and flour, all local products.

The relevant legislation which governs price control is the Price Control Ordinance (No. 1 of 1956) which was brought into operation on 16th October, 1956. Price control is administered from the Treasury.

LONDON OFFICES

East African Office

Kenya is represented in the United Kingdom by the Commissioner for East Africa, who administers the East African Office in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. His functions cover commerce and industry, investment and European settlement.

Kenya Public Relations Office

Since 1952, an office has been established in the same building as the East African Office, to act as a centre for the distribution of information and publicity material and to disseminate Kenya news to the United Kingdom.

REGISTRATION OF NEW COMPANIES

The 341 new limited liability companies registered during the year constituted an increase of 17 from the 1956 figure of 324.

The total nominal capital of these companies together with increases of nominal capital of existing companies, amounted to £11,462,292, an increase of £118,192 over the corresponding 1956 total.

The amount of borrowing by limited liability companies under charges which require to be registered with the Registrar of Companies decreased to £6,598,008 as against an amount of £15,209,176 in 1956.

The amount repaid in respect of such charges during the year amounted to £2,150,921.

A large part of the commerce of the Colony is carried on by individuals or partnerships as opposed to limited liability companies; this applies particularly to the Asian community and it is of interest to note that 1,280 new firms were registered under the Registration of Business Names Ordinance during the year. The comparative figure for 1956 was 1,013.

CHAPTER 6—USE OF RESOURCES/PRODUCTION

LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

LAND TENURE LEGISLATION

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, was repealed when the succeeding Crown Lands Ordinance of 1915 was enacted, but all the rights acquired under it were preserved.

(1) *The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915 (Chapter 155 of the Laws of Kenya)*.—Crown grants under this Ordinance are normally on leasehold terms, as follows:

- (i) *Agricultural Land*.—For a term of 999 years and in recent years disposed of by direct grant and not by auction.
- (ii) *Township Plots*.—For any term not exceeding 99 years for business, industrial or residential purposes.:
- (iii) *Special Purposes*.—Normally for any purpose other than agricultural if outside of townships and for terms not exceeding 99 years.
- (iv) *Temporary Occupation Licences*.—Licences may be granted either—
 - (a) for special purposes, e.g. quarrying, grazing, etc.; or
 - (b) for temporary purposes of residence.

Provision is also made for the reservation of areas for native reserves, temporary native reserves, native leasehold areas and native settlement areas.

(2) *The Land Titles Ordinance, 1908 (Chapter 159 of the Laws of Kenya)*.—The Ordinance has only been applied to certain areas within the coastal strip and includes the islands of Mombasa, Lamu, and the Sultanate of Witu and provides for the certification and registration of titles or interest in immovable property within the prescribed area. All land within the area the title of which has not been certified in favour of a private owner or the title to which is not awaiting adjudication is deemed to be Crown land.

(3) *The Native Lands Trust Ordinance (Chapter 100 of the Laws of Kenya)*.—This defines the areas of the native land units for occupation by Africans. Provision is made for the grant of—

- (i) leases up to 33 years and with the consent of the Secretary of State for periods up to 99 years; and
- (ii) mining leases up to 21 years.

(4) *The Registration of Titles Ordinance (Chapter 160 of the Laws of Kenya)*.—The underlying principle of this system of registration is indefeasibility of title. Since the enactment of the Ordinance all grants of land and land transactions are made subject to its provisions.

ANALYSIS OF AREAS—KENYA COLONY UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

Statement of Areas

	<i>Square Miles</i>
Native Areas (including native settlement areas)	52,146
Crown Forests	5,102
Townships	492
Government Reserves	425
Alienated land and land available for alienation	13,355
Royal National Parks	8,516
Unsurveyed Crown Land other than Northern Frontier and Turkana, partially suitable for alienation	19,290
Northern Frontier and Turkana	120,463
Open Water	5,171
	<hr/> 224,960 <hr/>

The area of the Highlands, comprising 16,196 square miles, is included above.

*Method of Crown Rent Assessment**(i) Leases*

(a) *Agricultural Land*.—A stand premium of the value of the land is payable in ten annual instalments. The annual rental to be reserved is laid down in the Crown Lands Ordinance (Cap. 155 of the Laws of Kenya (1948) as 20 cents per acre, revisable on 31st December, 1960 (deferred from 1945 owing to wartime conditions), on a basis of 1 per cent on the unimproved value of the land in 1960: on 31st December, 1975, on a basis of 2 per cent on the unimproved value of the land in 1975: and thereafter for each subsequent period of 30 years at the rate of 3 per cent on the unimproved value of the land assessed every 30 years.

(b) *Township Plots*.—On the basis of the payment of a stand premium of 20 per cent of the capital value of the plot at the time of allotment or issue of the grant and an annual rental of 5 per cent per annum throughout the term of the lease on the balance of the value.

(ii) Temporary Occupation Licences

On the basis of 5 per cent of the capital value of the land.

AFRICAN LAND TENURE

Land consolidation and the demarcation of holdings continued at an impressive rate in the Central Province. By the end of the year the three Kikuyu districts had completed measurements of fragments over an area of 780 square miles and holdings had been demarcated over 300 square miles. Similar figures for the Embu District were 167 and 55 square miles respectively. In the Meru District where the process, initially, consists of resettling volunteers from the more densely populated areas in other parts of the same clan's land, 83 square miles were laid out in holdings for this purpose.

Most encouraging progress was made in the Western Division of Elgon Nyanza District where the entire Teso Location and large proportions of the Marach and Buhayo Locations and the Chewele sub-location of Kimilili were consolidated. Similar results, though on a smaller scale, have been achieved in the Marama Location of North Nyanza District and it is hoped that the latter may stimulate interest in the closely populated areas in the south of the District.

In Central Nyanza a pilot scheme in the Luo areas once more ran into difficulties, mainly of a political nature and had to be abandoned, although there are signs that an enthusiastic group of about 400 right-holders may continue the process on their own. The two other pilot schemes in the same district, both in Baluhya areas, progressed satisfactorily and demarcation will start early in 1958.

In the Elgeyo-Marakwet and Nandi Districts of Rift Valley Province, enclosure and demarcation continued and the Native Land Tenure Rules were applied to the latter where registration of holdings will be started in 1958.

AGRICULTURE

Crops

Agricultural production for home consumption and export continued on the pattern established in previous years. The main crops were: coffee, tea, wattle extract, sisal, maize, wheat, pyrethrum and cotton, while other products of note included millets, roots, pulses, castor seed, fruit and vegetables. (Animal products are dealt with in the section "Animal Industry".)

Coffee, tea and sisal were produced for the most part on European-owned plantations, but the contribution made to coffee by African family holdings again showed an increase. Sales of African grown coffee realized good prices. Tea plantings by African farmers in the Nyeri, Embu and Kericho Districts also increased, and good prices were obtained at the first sales. European farms produced almost all of the wheat, pyrethrum, oats and barley. Linseed was scheduled under the Agriculture Ordinance (No. 8 of 1955) as an

Essential Crop; this resulted in a small increase in production. Grass crops and particularly leys in the Rift Valley Province showed marked improvement.

The season was on the whole good, but periods of dry weather caused crops in some areas to fall below expectations.

By the end of 1957 the number of African coffee growers had increased to approximately 62,000 on a total acreage of 16,783. In the European areas, coffee is grown on 60,000 acres. Total production in 1957 amounted to 18,350 tons, of which 1,520 tons came from African areas and the rest from European plantations.

Tea production maintained a high level, and by the beginning of November reached 18,327,268 lb. A new tea factory at Ragati in the Nyeri District was completed at a cost of approximately £85,000, to deal with the production of African grown tea, and started operation in July.

Sisal production was slightly higher than in 1956 and totalled 41,080 tons.

The maize acreage planted on European farms was 167,000, and an average yield of over eight bags (200-lb.) per acre was expected. The Maize Controller purchased 1,534,020 bags in the crop year ending 31st July, 1957, of which 894,630 bags were grown by Europeans, 637,905 bags by Africans and 1,485 bags by Asians.

The area of wheat declined due to the heavy incidence of rust in the two previous years and there was a general movement from cereals monoculture to more balanced systems of farming. The acreage planted in 1957 was 255,600, and was expected to produce 1,242,000 bags at an average yield of 4.86 bags (200-lb.) per acre. Barley production continued to rise and the drop was expected to produce 475,000 bags (180-lb.) from 62,610 acres. The oat crop was expected to amount to 259,000 bags (150-lb.) from 30,711 acres; most of this crop will be consumed on farms.

Pyrethrum production again showed an increase:—

	<i>Tons of Dried Flowers</i>					
1955	2,679
1956	3,141
1957	3,370

Licensed growers for the year totalled 864, an increase of 125 on the previous year.

The cotton crop from the two main growing areas (the Nyanza and Coast Provinces) amounted to 7,959 bales of 400-lb. ginned cotton; this decrease to just under half of the 1955/56 crop was caused by low rainfall at a critical stage of growth.

Production of wattle extract amounted to 21,421 tons. Exports and local sales of extract totalled 25,266½ tons and the export value of extract was approximately £1,440,000.

Recorded sales of African crops sold through markets amounted to £5,216,000, figure which takes no account of sales between individuals. The Produce Control purchased products other than maize to the value of £521,556.

Farm Planning and Development

In the European areas the total number of farms on which sound mixed farming principles had been adopted rose to 185, totalling 191,000 acres, and preliminary surveys had been made with a view to the preparation of plans for a further 95 farms. The general trend of European farming towards mixed farming based on livestock is shown by the following figures:—

	LIVESTOCK			CEREALS	
	Cattle	Dairy Produce		Wheat	Maize
		Butter	Milk		
		<i>Mill. lb.</i>	<i>Mill. gal.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1951 ..	639,000	7.5	9.7	293,000	142,000
1952 ..	..	8.6	..	284,000	141,000
1953 ..	672,000	7.7	9.5	288,000	165,000
1954 ..	707,000	9.1	12.5	291,000	174,000
1955 ..	765,400	9.9	13.4	344,861	157,870
1956 ..	803,000	10.7	14.6	315,599	166,285
Estimate for 1957 ..	Not available	10.5	Not available	255,600	167,000

The following figures give the estimated yields per acre from the 1956/57 season and 1957/58 planted crops:—

			<i>1956/57.</i>	<i>1957 Plantings</i>
Wheat	..	..	4.43	4.86 bags (200 lb.)
Maize	..	..	7.67	8.04 bags (200 lb.)
Barley	..	..	7.29	7.60 bags (180 lb.)
Oats	..	..	7.85	8.43 bags (150 lb.)

In the African areas, the demarcation of consolidated holdings went ahead, particularly in the Central Province where 290,524 acres had been surveyed and demarcated by the end of the year.

Miscellaneous

Small-grain crops continued to be menaced by Quelea, but it was estimated that over 13,000,000 of these birds were destroyed by the control staff of the Department of Agriculture, resulting in the saving of 150,000 bags of wheat and oats, valued at approximately £325,000.

Good progress was recorded on a wide range of fertilizer trials in Kenya and research indicated the need for a wider range of plant nutrients.

Exports

The main agricultural exports of the Colony were coffee, tea, wattle extract, sisal, pyrethrum, pineapples, butter and hides and skins. The export of each of these commodities exceeded £500,000 with coffee in the lead at £10,812,281.

The total exports of all agricultural produce were worth £23,448,278.

Full information on agricultural production is available from the Annual Report (Vol. I) of the Department of Agriculture obtainable from the Government Printer, Nairobi.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Kenya's principal products of animal origin are slaughter stock (cattle, sheep, pigs), hides and skins, bacon, butter, ghee, cheese, whole milk, wool, poultry and eggs.

Slaughter Stock

The latest estimates for livestock are as follows:—

	Settled Areas	African Areas
Cattle	803,000	6,233,000
Pigs	40,900	No accurate figures
Sheep	379,100	7,120,000 (Est.)
Poultry	200,600	No accurate figures
Horses	5,300	..

The disposal of slaughter stock from African areas continued to be effected through two main channels; private traders serving African consuming areas in the Nyanza and Central Provinces and the African Livestock Marketing Organization of the Veterinary Department, which sells either to the Kenya Meat Commission or, in the case of immature stock, to farmers for fattening. The Organization also sells a small proportion of the stock purchased direct to butchers in the African consuming areas. Holding grounds and stock routes to assist the disposal of cattle for slaughter from the overstocked pastoral areas were improved during the year.

Beasts slaughtered by the Kenya Meat Commission were:—

	FROM EUROPEAN FARMERS		FROM AFRICAN AREAS	
	Cattle and Calves	Sheep and Goats	Cattle	Sheep and Goats
1953	41,573	41,571	19,712	86,664
1954	48,981	43,218	29,710	105,170
1955	48,653	44,528	42,877	101,641
1956	53,002	35,939	34,446	128,591
1957	51,444	35,507	24,081	112,949

In addition, the following purchases of stock from African areas were recorded:—

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep & Goats</i>
By African Livestock Marketing Organization	15,514	99,195
By Traders	172,246	73,796

Of the purchases by the African Livestock Marketing Organization, 6,593 head of cattle and 70,868 sheep and goats were sold to the Kenya Meat Commission.

Sales of steers and breeding heifers by the African Livestock Marketing Organization were severely restricted due to the closure of stock routes owing to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.

The field abattoirs at Archer's Post and Baringo processed the following in the 12 months ending June, 1957:—

	Cattle	Camels	Sheep	Goats
Archer's Post	3,182	2,191	2,786	4,666
Baringo	1,013	—	5,477	4,084

Pigs

Pig production by European and African farmers continued to increase and, during 1957, some 69,000 pigs were slaughtered throughout the Colony.

Hides and Skins

The total of hides and skins exported showed an increase over 1956. The prices paid in Kenya remained constant throughout the year, but export prices tended to be slightly lower than in 1956. The

progress made with the preparation and trading of hides and skins in the African reserves revealed the need for improved methods of slaughtering. Facilities were provided for the training of Africans in the technique of rural tanning.

The following export figures include an estimate for December :—

	Centals of 100 lb.	Value
HIDES—		£
Ground-dried ..	256	1,734
Suspension-dried ..	67,385	682,821
Wet salted	25,286	125,592
CALFSKINS—		
Suspension-dried ..	49	1,025
GOATSKINS—		
Ground-dried ..	168	1,771
Suspension-dried ..	21,090	471,328
SHEEPSKINS—		
Ground-dried ..	107	978
Suspension-dried ..	11,717	152,568

Dairy Produce

A large part of the milk from European farms goes to Kenya Co-operative Creameries Limited. The following figures provided by the Creameries indicate the progress made:—

	Butter	Wholemilk
	<i>Million lb.</i>	<i>Million gal.</i>
1953	7.7	5.2
1954	9.1	6.4
1955	9.8	7.4
1956	10.6	6.9
1957	10.5	6.4

DISEASE CONTROL

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

The South African type (SAT 2) foot-and-mouth virus reported at the end of 1956 was contained within the Samburu District and appeared to have died down by the end of the year. Type "C" foot-and-mouth strain made what was believed to be its first appearance in Kenya towards the end of the year, but was confined to the original focus of infection. A most generous grant of £80,000 was approved by the Wellcome Trust for building the Wellcome Institute for Research into Foot-and-Mouth Disease at Nairobi. This will be staffed and run by the Veterinary Department and will be the first such institute in Africa.

A total of 3,232,221 c.c.s of Type "O", 1,423,036 c.c.s of Type "A" and 108,250 c.c.s of Type "C" vaccine imported from Amsterdam were used during the year.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia

A large-scale inoculation campaign was undertaken in the Masai districts, which are the only areas in Kenya from which the disease is now reported. 945,000 inoculations were carried out.

Rinderpest

A number of small outbreaks were reported in the Masai Reserve, and investigations were started on an atypical form of the disease which occurred in calves.

Lumpy Skin Disease

At the end of the year outbreaks of lumpy skin disease, which is present in South Africa, occurred for the first time in Kenya. All possible steps were taken to confine and eradicate the ailment, but its cause and means of contagion are at present unknown.

Tsetse Survey and Control

Three hundred and fourteen miles of the Kuja and Migori river systems were sprayed with insecticide. Over the months of November and December no flies were caught in the whole area sprayed. Experiments continued on dealing with lakeside fly infestations and plans were prepared for spraying the shore of the Uyoma Peninsula.

A detailed tsetse fly survey was conducted in West Suk during the months of October and November with the object of devising a scheme for exterminating tsetse and facilitating grazing control methods.

Tests of trypanocidal drugs continued, both in the laboratory and in the field and a large-scale experiment involving the treatment of native cattle with Berenil was conducted successfully in the Kitui District.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

Progress continued in accordance with the Swynnerton Plan. The bulk breeding centres at Water Falls and Kibigori held 3,279 head of cattle of which 1,907 were cows and heifers and 491 were calves. The total improved stock in all centres was 7,061.

Seven artificial insemination schemes were in operation in the African areas and farmers were taking increasing advantage of the facilities offered. The Central Artificial Insemination Station issued more than 80,000 doses of semen during the year to European and African areas.

AFRICAN LAND DEVELOPMENT

The new Land Development Board (Non-Scheduled Areas) established under section 144 of the Agriculture Ordinance (No. 8 of 1955) was inaugurated in January and held five meetings during the year. The Executive Committee of the Board met monthly to conduct routine business. There are seven Africans on the Board and three on the Executive Committee.

During the financial year July, 1956, to June, 1957, the Board accounted for the expenditure of £567,461 from Kenya Development funds and of £336,164 from the £5,000,000 United Kingdom grant under the Swynnerton Plan to intensify the development of African agriculture. Swynnerton Plan expenditure by the Board since the start of the Plan in April, 1954, totalled £2,022,979 by 30th June, 1957.

The tendency, noted in previous annual reports, to increase the amount of loan expenditure was well maintained. In the case of African district councils, these loans were made through the Local Government Loans Authority on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, thus enabling the economic prospects of the Councils to be scrutinized to reduce financial risks. Loan issues from Kenya development funds during the financial year 1956–57 showed an increase over the previous financial year. For instance, £22,628 were loaned to individual farmers as against £14,130 in 1955–56, and £315,608 to irrigation schemes as against £226,000 in 1955–56. £43,100 were loaned to the Central Province African-grown Tea Marketing Board for a tea factory and tea nursery development, and other issues included:—

	£
Loans to African District Councils or Boards for Water	
Supplies	41,324
Loans to African District Councils or Co-operatives for	
Cash Crop Development	26,500

These loans are indicative of the rate of transition in areas of high agricultural potential from subsistence farming to cash crop production.

A feature of the year was the demand from districts in Nyanza and Central Provinces to set up joint boards under the African District Council Ordinance in order to administer loan moneys provided by Government, the African District Councils and other bodies, for the development of water supplies, cash crops, the livestock industry and individual farms. Half the members of such boards will be nominated by Government and half by the African District Council with the District Commissioner presiding. Joint boards for water supplies existed in Kericho, Elgon Nyanza, North Nyanza and Fort Hall Districts, but these will be converted into joint boards for general land development if the proposals now mooted are approved.

Good progress was made on the reconditioning schemes in the Machakos, Kitui, Taita and North Nyanza Districts. Some of the settlement schemes, especially those at Shimba Hills in the Coast Province and in the Lambwe Valley in Nyanza Province, found difficulty in attracting settlers, but most other well-established schemes progressed well and, at Makueni, the African District Council continued to take over many of the services formerly paid for by the Land Development Board.

Irrigation schemes are mentioned under a separate head below.

An illustrated report compiled by Mr. W. F. P. Kelly was published in 1956 entitled *African Land Development in Kenya, 1946-55*".

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT BOARD

This Board was set up in 1946 to promote the settlement on farms in Kenya of ex-Servicemen, and in August, 1955, became a Corporate Body. Its function is now to assist settlement in agriculture of any suitable British candidates and, to a more limited extent, Europeans of other countries, under two main schemes. The most popular of these is the Tenant Farming Scheme for prospective settlers who possess the necessary knowledge of farming and have at least £6,000 of their own money to use as working capital. Under this scheme the Board purchases the land and advances the money for the house and other permanent improvements. The Board's other main activity is the Assisted Ownership Scheme whereby intending settlers with more than £6,000 of capital are granted loans to assist them buy their own farms. In 1956 the Board established its own representative in London, in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square. At the end of 1957 the Board had 236 tenants occupying farms and 97 assisted owners on their books, and of these, 24 tenants and 28 assisted owners were established on their farms during the year. European Agricultural Settlement Board tenants and assisted owners are encouraged to engage in a sound mixed farming economy, and the aim is towards intensive methods on the smallest acreages which can be regarded as economic units.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

The Thika Water Supply (designed to produce 1,000,000 gallons a day) was completed and transferred to the Nairobi County Council. Ten new fully treated urban water supplies were brought into operation during the year, bringing the total of such supplies to 71. A number of smaller institutional and Administrative station supplies were also completed. Three new rural pipeline schemes designed to supply untreated water for farm use came into operation during the year.

At Mwea/Teberre (Embu), construction of the head works and canal system for the first phase of development was completed and experiments regarding methods of land preparation continued. Some 1,200 acres had been prepared by the end of the year. At Perkerra (Baringo), 75 Tugen and Njemps had been settled on 4-acre holdings by the end of 1957. Work started on a 500-acre pilot irrigation scheme at Hola on the Tana River, water will be supplied from the river by pumps mounted on a pontoon and led to the irrigated area by a canal 12 miles long.

The final report of the consulting engineers on the irrigation possibilities of the Kano Plains in Nyanza Province was received, and plans have been made to establish an irrigation research station on the plains during 1958/59.

The report from the consulting engineers on the possibilities of developing a 6,000-acre irrigation scheme at Lodwar in the Northern Province reached the final stages of completion.

FORESTRY

Although a number of forests were still classed as prohibited areas and action against the remaining *Mau Mau* restricted work in certain districts, progress in forestry continued to gain momentum during the year. New planting schemes under revised management plans were brought into operation and the work was aided by a gradual increase in the labour force. Some areas which had suffered from neglect or damage sustained during the Emergency were replanted.

The shortage of Kikuyu forest labour for the conservancy west of the Rift Valley, though still acute, was showing improvement towards the end of the year as a limited number of Kikuyu with their families were recruited to fill some of the vacancies on the labour force resulting from the Emergency. The scheme for the development of large blocks of plantations gained headway and a number of new modern nurseries were established to provide young trees for the large-scale plantations work. Under the Supplementary Forest Development Scheme to provide forest work for loyal but landless Kikuyu, 13 new stations and sub-stations have been opened, 11 in the east and two in the west conservancy. The labour force from these new forest stations has been concentrated in villages for security reasons, and as soon as houses had been constructed the workers were joined by their families. By the end of the year, workers and families numbered about 6,000 persons and the clearance of plots on which to grow food was well in hand. For the overall supervision of the forest workers under the scheme, six additional Foresters were recruited during the year.

Due to unseasonable weather, there were few forest fires in the areas east of the Rift Valley where the fire hazard is considerable in a normal dry season.

The Forest School at Londiani opened in April and African students began the first long course. It is hoped that about 20 of these students will be qualified early in 1958 for duty as Forest Rangers. A short course for Foresters was also held at the school.

A number of afforestation schemes in African land units have been put into operation under the Swynnerton Plan and of these, two, in the Machakos and Taita Districts respectively, have been an outstanding success. Experiments in catchment area research, begun in two areas in 1956, continued during the year.

A close association with African district councils was maintained in connexion with the development of African district forests.

In September, the retiring Chief Conservator and the Chief Conservator elect attended the Commonwealth Forestry Conference held in Australia and New Zealand. The reports on the growing of coniferous species brought back from these two countries will be of very great value and use in connexion with the growing of exotic softwood species in Kenya.

An officer of the Department visited the Persian Gulf area to obtain first hand information of the markets in mangrove poles, as considerable quantities of these poles in various sizes are shipped each year from the Coast Province.

FISHERIES

The Fish Culture Farm at Sagana has been improved by the construction during the dry season of new dams and ponds. The dams have been filled and stocked with *tilapia*, of various species, and black bass. Large quantities of *tilapia* bred at the farm have been distributed for the stocking of lakes and dams throughout the Colony.

At the Kabaru Trout Hatchery the ova of rainbow and brown trout from the United Kingdom were hatched and the fingerlings placed in angling waters in various districts. In a number of cases, angling associations have imported ova which were hatched at Kabaru and then used to stock streams, dams and reservoirs. Three rivers on the Aberdare Range and Mount Kenya, which had been stocked with trout in 1952, were opened to angling. A supply of American large-mouthed black bass was imported, and it is hoped that these will be ready for distribution in 1958. Lakes and dams previously stocked with young fish were opened to commercial fishery.

A biological survey of the inland fisheries in the Nyanza Province, begun in 1956, was concluded in February and a number of recommendations from the preliminary report of the survey were put into practice.

At the Coast a preliminary survey showed that rich fishing grounds are located near Lamu. The full extent of the grounds has not yet been established, but a fishing research vessel made the largest catch of high quality fish ever to be landed in East Africa. New types of nylon tangle-nets, primarily introduced to catch shark, were used. Experimental long-line fishing in the northern grounds gave good yields.

With the lessening of *Mau Mau* activity, more areas were reopened for angling. The biggest increase in the sport was, however, at the Coast where, big game fishing is now very popular. Boats and a wide variety of tackle were made available and Malindi, as well as being the centre of the commercial fishing industry, has now become a centre of big game fishing.

A wide variety of big game fish were caught, including Marlin, King fish and Shark, and specimens of over 300 and 400 lb. each have been landed with rod and line.

MINING

The total value of mineral products, including cement, showed a small increase and was approximately £3,850,000. Copper and cement showed the largest gains but these were largely cancelled by reductions in other minerals.

Products of the Magadi Soda Company Limited were worth £1,480,394 of which £1,339,201 was due to 118,440 tons of soda ash, and the remainder to 16,185 tons of salt. Cement manufactured from local minerals by the British Standard Portland Cement Co. at Bamburi, near Mombasa, amounted to 147,530 tons worth £1,512,182.

Gold output was much reduced, as mounting costs continued to take toll of producers, and totalled only an estimated value of £91,000. Of this, about one-quarter came from Macalder Nyanza Mines Limited, where it is produced with copper from a mixed sulphine ore body. Blister copper from this source reached an output of 2,115 tons valued at £421,774.

Work was continued by G.F.K. Refractories Limited in re-equipping the mill and kyanite mine at Murka between Voi and Taveta. Outputs of diatomite and of carbon dioxide gas were somewhat reduced at £80,467 and £47,022 respectively, but graphite production from the Shah Vershi Devshi mine in South Kitui again showed a large increase. The tonnage of flake graphite amounted to over 942 tons and its value, £47,125, was more than double that of the previous years output.

Production in small, or relatively small, quantities was achieved of columbite, felspar, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, meerschau, pumice, quartz, salt from sea water and vermiculite.

Investigation of the niobium-bearing prospect of Mrima Hill was continued by the Anglo American Prospecting Co. (Africa) Ltd.

The Geological Survey during the course of the year mapped geologically over 11,000 square miles, bringing the total area so covered to approximately 92,000 square miles, or over 40 per cent of the total area of the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Manufacturing and industrial undertakings in Kenya produce a wide range of products to meet the needs of local consumers and many of them are also exported. There are over 100 different manufactures recorded and details can be found in the publication *Commerce and Industry in Kenya*, which is printed annually by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

During the period under review, expansion of the Colony's industrial activities continued with most of the new capital coming from overseas sources. This development not only included new manufactures and industries but also the extension of established industry. A number of companies subsidiary to, or affiliated with, overseas industrial enterprises were also established.

During the year, progress was made with plans for the paper mill mentioned in the 1956 Report. This new enterprise will use Kenya forest products and it is anticipated that it will commence production in 1958, initially to provide paper and cardboard for affiliated companies producing cardboard containers and multiple paper sacks. A large French oil company, well known in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, established terminal and bulk depots throughout the Colony and retail outlets in all the main centres, and expects to start the distribution of its products early in 1958. At a later stage the company's activities will also extend to Uganda and Tanganyika to cover the East African market. Another company importing liquid gas for cooking, heating and lighting is distributing its products initially in imported steel containers but will shortly have completed its bulk terminal depot at Mombasa. Work continued on the new factory for the production of well known English brands of soap and production is expected to start in 1958. Other new industries which came into production during the year include the manufacture of pressure and portable oil stoves, cycle tyres and tubes and camelback to meet the needs of the tyre retreading industry.

Many established industries expanded their existing production or added new production items. A local canning factory installed an automatic processing plant with an ultimate capacity of 5,000 tons per annum of pure from locally grown tomatoes. An existing meat canning plant has been expanded and production will start in 1958. A new tea factory was opened during the year as well as a further jaggery factory.

A newly formed company plans to explore the possibility of commercial fishing along the coast and plans have been approved for a new cold storage plant at Mombasa which will not only assist in the further expansion of the fishing industry, but in the marketing of perishable goods in the coastal area.

The cement factory which has been under construction at Athi River, near Nairobi, is expecting to go into production in March, 1958, with a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum. When this plant reaches full capacity its output, with that of the existing factory at Mombasa, will not only make Kenya self-sufficient in cement, but will provide a substantial surplus for export.

Other secondary industries which were under consideration, but have not yet come into production, included the manufacture of metal beds and metal furniture, to be followed at a later stage by interior sprung mattresses. Production of cardboard containers is also to be expanded. A subsidiary of a United States and British firm of film producers and distributors produced a number of television films for the American and United Kingdom markets.

There was a decline in the rate of building in the first half of the year but a substantial improvement was noticed in the latter part of the period under review. In the first 11 months of the year buildings completed for private ownership were valued at more than £8,600,000 as compared with a total of £8,849,000 for the whole of 1956.

The Government continued to grant assistance in approved cases to local industry by means of refunds of duty paid on imported raw materials used in local manufacture.

The availability of industrial land in all the main centres of the Colony was kept under constant review to ensure that any demand could be met without delay. Plans for an industrial estate at Karatina, the first to be created in the African Land Units, were well advanced.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Eighty-six new societies were registered. There were two cancellations and at the end of the year there were 467 registered societies, of which 12 were mainly European, 12 were Asian and 443 were African.

It is interesting to note that of the societies classified as mainly European, many more are beginning to accept African membership. Of the African societies there were 91 coffee societies, 132 farmer producer societies, 58 dairy, 26 pig, 51 eggs and poultry and 15 thrift and savings societies.

Coffee prices remained at a high level, and, with the exception of certain Nyanza societies, the coffee societies maintained a large percentage of their crop in the higher grades. Great interest was

shown in pig-keeping and the greater part of the pork consumed in Nairobi came from African co-operative societies. Care had to be exercised to prevent over-production on account of the recent drop in world prices of bacon and pork products.

The Kiambu African co-operative societies once again organized a stand at the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya's Show and more societies have applied for membership with the Royal Agricultural Society.

The East African School of Co-operation at Kabete was housed at the end of the year in new buildings with classrooms, dormitories and offices. A course for the teaching of co-operative principles and book-keeping was attended by 26 students from the Co-operative Departments of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, as well as by secretaries from co-operative societies in the three Territories.

CHAPTER 7—SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

European Education

The enrolment of pupils in the third term of 1957 as compared with the third term of 1956 was :

PRIMARY			1956	1957
Government schools	..		4,762	5,486
Private schools	..	..	2,280	2,549
TOTAL	..	..	7,042	8,035
SECONDARY			1956	1957
BOYS—				
Government boys' schools			1,036	1,094
Government mixed school			20	43
Private boys' schools	..		257	258
TOTAL	..	..	1,313	1,395
GIRLS—				
Government girls' schools			723	815
Government mixed school			30	50
Private girls' schools	..		473	470
TOTAL	..	..	1,226	1,335

These figures include 913 pupils from other Territories in East Africa, and 359 pupils whose parents are in the Armed Services.

A considerable amount of new building was carried out during the year, including a new laboratory and workshops at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, a dining hall, dormitory and tuition block at the Highlands School, Eldoret, a workshop and additional classrooms at the Delamere High School, Nairobi, two new blocks of classrooms at Westlands Primary School, Nairobi, and extra classrooms at Nyeri Primary School and Lugard School, Nakuru. Also two new rural day schools were erected at Thika and Nanyuki.

Private schools continued to receive both capital and recurrent grants-in-aid. 17 private schools received recurrent grants.

Asian Education

The enrolment of pupils in the second term of 1957 as compared with the second term of 1956 was:

PRIMARY				1956	1957
Government schools	..			16,601	18,154
Private schools	..	..		17,370	19,570
TOTAL	..	..		33,971	37,724
SECONDARY				1956	1957
BOYS—					
Government schools	..			2,842	2,846
Private schools	..	..		1,081	864
TOTAL	..	..		3,923	3,710
GIRLS—					
Government schools	..			922	1,059
Private schools	..	..		1,421	1,159
TOTAL	..	..		2,343	2,218

Unfortunately the necessary reduction in the development programme, combined with the considerable increase in the enrolment in primary schools, led to a regrowth of the system of dual sessions, which it was hoped would have been completely eliminated this year.

A new secondary modern school was opened in January, but was in fact used as an additional primary school, but it is intended in 1958 that this new building should be used as a comprehensive school—including academic, technical and modern streams.

The Technical High School, Mombasa, moved into its new buildings, thus releasing additional primary school classrooms in Mombasa.

Arab Education

The enrolment of pupils in Arab schools in 1957 as compared with 1956 was:

PRIMARY				1956	1957
Boys	..	..	..	1,710	1,670
Girls	..	..	..	573	671
TOTAL				2,283	2,341

SECONDARY				1956	1957
Boys	..	..	..	129	144
Girls	..	..	..	2	16
TOTAL				131	160

African Education

In 1957 enrolments showed the following increases over 1956:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS				1956	1957
Government	..	..	..	474	530
Aided	..	..	..	350,956	406,802
Unaided	..	..	..	38,288	33,615
TOTAL				389,718	440,947

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS				1956	1957
Government	..	..	..	1,288	1,237
Aided	..	..	..	52,396	57,352
Unaided	..	..	..	462	801
TOTAL				54,146	59,390

SECONDARY SCHOOLS				1956	1957
Government	..	..	..	1,196	1,500
Aided	..	..	..	1,340	1,659
Unaided	..	..	..	50	157
TOTAL				2,586	3,316

The enrolment of girls in primary and intermediate schools increased from 107,127 in 1956 to 136,789 in 1957.

The enrolment of girls in secondary schools rose from 226 to 338.

In the development of primary and intermediate schools 1,622 primary classes and 153 intermediate classes were added during the year.

The number of trained teachers working in the schools rose from 7,451 to 9,066.

Secondary education expanded by the opening of four new secondary schools and 14 new classes in existing schools. The total number of secondary classes rose from 100 in 1956 to 123 in 1957. The number of candidates presented for school certificate was 388. The number of students at teacher training colleges rose by 88 to 3,069; the number of women students rising from 856 to 869.

The Adult Literacy scheme for the Kamba continued satisfactorily and, as an International Co-operation Administration project, classes were begun in the urban area of Nairobi and in the rural area of the Rift Valley. In both areas an encouraging start was made.

The African Teachers' Pensions Fund was fully established during the year and had 8,567 fully enrolled members.

Trade and Technical Education

The number of students in attendance at the Trade and Technical schools during 1957 as compared with 1956 was :

	1956	1957
KABETE—		
Trade Courses	417	395
Secondary Technical Course ..	20	34
Clerical Course	24	28
	— 461	— 457
THIKA—		
Trade Courses	227	212
Secondary Technical Course ..	20	40
	— 247	— 252
NYANZA—		
Trade Courses	205	223
KWALE—		
Trade Courses	34	70
	947	1,002

During the year 227 apprentices completed their training and entered employment. A number of apprentices who had completed part of the trade course were transferred to Kagumo or Siriba to train as handicraft teachers.

An extensive programme of school building work was carried out by the schools during the year, partly by apprentices in training and partly by building teams formed by apprentices who had completed their training and who were employed as labour contractors. Five primary schools and one intermediate school were completed in Nairobi during the year and school building work was in hand at Naivasha, Meru, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Tambach, Kabianga, Kabete, Siriba, Kericho, Sigalagala, Shimo-la-Tewa, and Machakos. Eight building teams were operating at the end of the year.

The number of applications received for admission to the Technical and Trade schools was far in excess of the number of places available. 227 apprentices completed their training and the majority were placed in employment on leaving. Opportunities for employment were not as plentiful as in previous years.

The Machakos Technical and Trade School will open in January, 1958.

Secondary Technical Courses.—Tuition at secondary level will be centralized at Kabete as from 1st January, 1958, in buildings which are being adapted for this purpose. Additional teaching staff for this section arrived during the year.

Technical Institute Courses.—Part-time day release classes in mechanical engineering were held at the Royal Technical College and part-time evening classes in technical and commercial subjects at the Technical High School. Domestic science evening classes were organized at the Delamere High School. Over 200 students attended these classes during the year.

Evening Continuation Classes.—Good progress was made in expanding the classes conducted by the Nairobi Evening Continuation Classes Committee, particularly in the African locations where more primary schools became available. The total enrolment during the year reached 1,500. Encouraging reports were received on the Evening Continuation Classes organized in Mombasa.

Higher Education

In 1957 the following Kenya students were studying overseas :

	United Kingdom	India and Pakistan	Elsewhere	Total
Europeans ..	214	—	12	226
Asians ..	566	310	27	903
Arabs... ..	12	1	—	13
Africans ..	84	60	42	186
TOTAL ..	876	371	81	1,328

At Makerere College 229 Africans, four Arabs and 18 Asians from Kenya were in residence in 1957.

The Inspectorate

The inspection of schools by a separate panel of inspectors, begun in 1956, was continued, and by the end of the year the majority of secondary schools had been visited. Primary school inspectors in the provinces covered European and Asian primary schools, and a start was made in one region with the inspection of African intermediate schools. Work was begun on the revision of syllabuses for European and Asian primary schools and a special centre was established in Nairobi to carry out investigations and to train teachers in the use of English as the medium of instruction in the first year of the Asian primary schools.

Outward Bound Training

The new permanent buildings of the Outward Bound Mountain School at Loitokitok were opened in January by His Excellency the Governor. During the year a further six courses for young men of all races were held, bringing the total number of courses to date up to 16. Arrangements were also made during the year for the school to be controlled from July, 1958, by a Joint Management Committee consisting of members to be nominated by the Outward Bound Trusts of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda respectively.

The Royal Technical College of East Africa (Incorporating the Gandhi Memorial Academy)

On 23rd April, 1956, the College began its first academic session, which ended on 28th June, 1957. By the end of the first term there were 215 students enrolled in the College: 33 in the Faculty of Architecture; 20 in the Faculty of Arts; 62 in the Faculty of Commerce; 49 in the Faculty of Engineering; 43 in the Faculty of Science; and eight in the Department of Domestic Science. Of these students, 141 were from Kenya, 45 from Uganda, 26 from Tanganyika and three from Zanzibar.

In general the College made a sound start upon its academic life, and students showed themselves keen to begin work and to take a full part in the life of the College. By the end of the introductory term the majority of students had settled down to serious study, and only a very small minority showed signs of being unable to strike the balance between their studies and general College activities. By the end of the first session, the Board of Studies recommended that only 12 students should not continue to the second session on academic grounds.

During the year certain students of the Faculty of Commerce were, for special reasons, permitted to sit for the G.C.E. (A level) examination of the University of London. Of the 19 who sat the examination, seven succeeded in passing in all three subjects. A further

seven students sat for the Intermediate examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, in six subjects. Of these students, two passed in all subjects, while four passed in four subjects.

During the session 1956-57 a number of staff resigned their appointments. These resignations included the first Principal Major-General C. Bullard. In general, however, recruitment of staff went ahead, although some difficulty was experienced in getting staff in Science and in Engineering.

On the financial side, the Governing Council decided to change the financial year from the calendar year to the period 1st July to 30th June, in order to make the period of the College's estimates coincide with those of the supporting Governments and of Makerere College. The period was one of considerable financial stringency, and the College achieved considerable savings against estimated expenditure.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General

Increasing social and agricultural activity in the African areas, combined with the policy of developing personal health services, has led, during the past few years, to a considerable expansion in field work.

The development of a comprehensive health centre service, begun some seven years ago, has now become so popular in the districts that more than 50 health centres had been completed or were under construction, by the end of 1957. Irrigation schemes, with their attendant dangers of malaria and bilharzia, have required increased attention from members of the district health staffs and of the Division of Insect-borne Diseases, whilst the general development of the policy for the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis is tending to shift the emphasis from institutional care to management of the case at home.

1957 was an epidemic year for poliomyelitis. The staff of the poliomyelitis unit in Nairobi were fully extended in maintaining a high standard of modern and successful treatment for all types of paralytic cases.

Staff

The recruitment of medical officers was brisk during the first half of the year only and there were still 17 vacancies at the end of the year.

Contract appointments for nursing sisters continued to be popular. 48 posts out of the present strength of 134 have been filled in this way. There remained 18 vacancies.

More health inspectors were engaged, making it possible to fill vacant posts at Bungoma, Kitui, Msambweni and Kitale. Five vacancies remained at the end of the year.

Training

The new Medical Training Centre now under construction is already half completed.

The King George VI Hospital was provisionally recognized as a nurses training school by the General Nursing Council of England and Wales. There were 339 students in the school, being trained as registered nurses, or as medical auxiliaries who will work in the hospitals, X-ray departments, pharmacies, laboratories and health centres when they complete their courses.

Hospital Fees

A system of fee-paying has been introduced at most of the departmental hospitals. Patients attending all hospitals, except those in the Northern Province, Turkana and bordering districts, now pay a small fee, both for out-patient and in-patient care. Those unable to pay are given free treatment.

The revenue from hospital fees during the financial year 1957-58 was estimated to be £104,000 and, judging from the receipts from the first five months of operation, this figure will be closely attained.

Hospitals and Health Centres

The main developments were the completion of the rebuilding of the Coast Province General Hospital at Mombasa on a new site and the opening of the Consultative Clinic attached to the King George VI Hospital at Nairobi. A new 68-bed ward was built at Nyeri. New out-patient departments were built at Lamu, Narok and Kericho hospitals. A modern laundry was built at the King George VI Hospital.

African District Councils built, or were building, 20 new health centres. Almost as great a number are projected in the coming year.

In general, the hospitals were not so pressed by the number of patients requiring treatment, due in some measure to the expansion in the health centre field and domiciliary services.

Health Services

New arrangements for the joint financing of health services by the Government and African district councils were published in a Government White Paper in November, 1957, and will result in an equal division of cost between central and local revenues. Health services continued to improve and attendances at maternity and child welfare clinics rose. Much valuable work was performed by workers of the Red Cross Society in the promotion of child health and welfare, especially in the Central Province.

Leprosy and sleeping sickness surveys were undertaken in the Nyanza Province and have revealed a lower prevalence of these diseases than was expected.

On the other hand, the increasing prevalence of tapeworm infestation and high condemnations of measly beef carcasses caused concern. As a remedy, a general drive for improved rural sanitation was commenced, but it has so far been possible to effect only a very limited extension of meat inspection services in outlying districts. The staffs of the Health Education Division were fully employed in an education and treatment campaign against tapeworm. A mobile unit toured the main cattle-raising areas. These operations were the joint responsibility of the Medical and Veterinary Departments and the county council concerned.

Some profitable and illuminating research was carried out by the Division of Insect-borne Diseases on the epidemiology of human tick-borne typhus in the Central Province and of filariasis (elephantiasis) in the Coast Province.

Tuberculosis

A scheme for the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis was started in some districts prior to 1957, but became much more general during the year as more districts adopted the scheme. The number of cases under domiciliary treatment at the end of 1956 was 4,500; this figure had risen to between eight and ten thousand by the end of 1957.

The availability of specific and potent drugs has considerably improved the prospects of the tuberculous patient. The mortality rate of hospital admissions was of the order of 25 per cent prior to the use of modern treatment; it fell to 15 per cent in 1955 and 14 per cent in 1956; figures for 1957 are not yet available.

Typhoid

The incidence of typhoid remained the same as in previous years except in two localities; in only one district did it reach epidemic proportions. In the report for 1956 it was stated that a similar outbreak was related to a plague of house flies, but it is now considered that they are probably not exclusively to blame. Both the epidemics in 1956 and 1957 were associated with the long rains and some consequential contamination of the natural water supplies. An intensive health education programme spurred the community to improve the general level of sanitation and to protect springs. The outbreak had ceased by the end of the year.

Poliomyelitis

Infection with Type 1 virus reappeared in epidemic form. Nairobi was first affected and the disease then spread to the north and west, the areas most affected latterly being Nyanza and Rift Valley Province.

The total number of cases was 552, with 28 deaths. There was one local outbreak in Embu District; with this exception the epidemic was confined to the urban areas, cases in rural areas occurring only sporadically.

The incidence per 100,000 population in the various race groups was: Europeans 80, Asians 14, Africans 6.5. Vaccine became available in March, and some 17,000 individuals have been protected.

Kala Azar

A small epidemic of this disease occurred in Kitui during the second quarter of the year, lasting for about three months.

Smallpox

Variola Minor was widespread but was very mild with only one reported death. The major incidence occurred in the first half of the year.

Influenza

Kenya was affected in the middle of the year, August being the month of greatest incidence. Some 14,000 cases were reported. The disease was generally mild, but complications caused a degree of mortality in areas remote from medical care. Some haemorrhagic cases were seen.

United Nations Special Agencies

Invaluable assistance was again provided by the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund in the form of equipment for maternity and child welfare centres. Negotiations for a continuation of this aid in 1958 and 1959 were completed. Ample supplies of dried skim milk were sent to Kenya for use in the prevention of disease arising from protein deficiency, which is evident in children's diets in many parts of the country. The third and last house-spraying campaign, using Dieldrin as a residual insecticide, was completed in the Nandi District. This joint project of the Government, the World Health Organization, and the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund has successfully controlled epidemic malaria in this area and yielded much valuable scientific information.

Final plans for the tuberculosis chemotherapy pilot project and survey in Nairobi were worked out with representatives of the World Health Organization and United Nation's Children's Emergency Fund. The supply of essential equipment from abroad is now awaited before the first practical steps can be taken.

RETURN OF DISEASES, 1957

GROUP DISEASES	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total Cases	In-Patients Death	Mortality In-Patients Per Thousand	Total Cases
General Infectious and Parasitic Diseases..	40,029	164,986	205,015	2,082	52.01	10.15
New Growths ..	1,679	1,221	2,900	244	145.32	84.1
Allergic Metabolic and Blood Diseases	4,645	17,250	21,895	455	97.95	20.78
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	5,965	60,871	66,836	307	51.46	4.59
Circulatory Diseases	1,770	3,605	5,375	292	164.9	54.32
Respiratory Diseases	37,269	238,575	275,844	1,819	48.8	6.59
Alimentary Diseases	12,601	145,857	158,458	917	72.77	5.78
Genito-Urinary Diseases ..	5,948	19,572	25,520	115	19.33	4.5
Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperium ..	18,630	10,973	29,603	196	10.52	6.62
Skin and Musculo-Skeletal Disease ..	10,274	143,592	153,866	49	4.76	.31
Diseases of the New Born ..	571	694	1,265	96	168.1	75.88
Ill-defined Diseases..	11,296	84,540	95,836	191	16.9	1.99
Injuries ..	21,613	142,473	164,086	410	18.97	2.49
GRAND TOTAL ..	172,290	1,034,209	1,206,499	7,173	41.63	5.94

HOSPITAL BEDS, 1958

NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS					ASIANS					AFRICANS					TOTAL			Grand Total Beds	Grand Total Cots	
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	Europeans	Asians	Africans								
NAIROBI—																					
King George VI Hospital, Nairobi	56	..	..	..	..	534	..	..	..	469	32	56	534	590	137	
Mathari Mental Hospital, Nairobi	469	32	51	469	552	..	
Orthopaedic Centre, Nairobi	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	16	40	40	..	
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi	104	67	..	16	16	171	203	39	
POLIO UNIT	24	..	
NYANZA PROVINCE—																					
Provincial General Hospital, Kisumu	12	4	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	144	20*	50	19	4	16	19	239	258	26
European Hospital, Kisumu	133	..	34	4	..	..	3	171	16	5	
District Hospital, Kakamega	3	..	..	..	..	136*	..	6*	12	..	..	10	154	174	25	
District Hospital, Kisii	10	..	..	..	..	77	15*	..	6	..	..	..	98	154	18	
District Hospital, Kericho	72	23*	..	..	..	..	..	95	108	10	
District Hospital, Bungoma	26	10	..	20	..	..	..	36	95	37	
Kapkatet Hospital	20	36	8	
Itesio Leprosarium	20	20	..	
CENTRAL PROVINCE—																					
Provincial General Hospital, Nyeri	6	..	..	..	..	142	26	68	10	2	..	6	248	254	20	
District Hospital, Kiambu	104	25	16	16	6	..	3	161	161	37	
District Hospital, Fort Hall	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	112	36	20	2	6	2	..	176	181	..
District Hospital, Meru	110	18	..	4	..	..	2	132	132	18	
District Hospital, Thika	2	..	..	..	..	64	6	..	6	..	..	..	76	78	9	
District Hospital, Embu	54	10	6	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	
District Hospital, Nanyuki	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	..	
Ex-Military Hospital, Nanyuki	20	6	..	8	..	..	..	26	26	12	
Kerugoya Hospital	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	81	..	
Karatina Hospital	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	1	
Tigoni Hospital	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	11	
Muriranjias Hospital	23	22*	12	2	..	..	..	59	59	..	

NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS—(Contd.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS				TOTAL			Grand Total Beds	Grand Total Cots
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	Europeans	Asians	Africans				
COAST PROVINCE—																	
Provincial General Hospital, Mombasa	202	..	..	..	..	202	..	202	202	202	37	
Ismael Rahimtulla Hospital, Mombasa	25	174	25	25	2	
Port Reitz Chest Hospital, Mombasa..	7	..	..	..	44	9	..	..	53	52	234	9	9	
District Hospital, Kilifi	38	2*	12	..	..	..	..	80	52	12	12	
District Hospital, Msambweni	49	6*	25	..	..	..	..	10	80	2	2	
Kwale Hospital, Kwale	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	10	..	..
District Hospital, Kipini	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	24	24	..	
District Hospital, Lamu	24	6*	..	4	..	..	..	44	34	34	..	
District Hospital, Wesi..	30	6*	..	8	..	..	10	33	44	44	..	
Malindi Hospital	33	6*	..	..	..	..	..	43	43	43	..	
Taveta Hospital	37	4	8	..	..	..	..	64	43	43	..	
Voi Hospital	44	..	..	85	..	..	..	85	64	64	..	
Leper Colony, Msambweni	85	85	85	..	
RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE—																	
Provincial General Hospital, Nakuru..	170	20	44	15	..	..	16	249	265	265	20	
District Hospital, Kapsabet	67	..	..	6	..	..	..	73	73	73	8	
District Hospital, Eldoret	87	12	2	4	..	..	4	105	109	109	..	
District Hospital, Kitale	94	10*	9	..	..	..	10	113	123	123	..	
District Hospital, Kapenguria	21	8*	..	4	..	..	..	21	21	21	..	
District Hospital, Kabarnet	52	..	4	..	..	..	..	68	68	68	..	
District Hospital, Tambach	17	10	..	7	..	..	..	34	34	34	..	
District Hospital, Thomson's Falls	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	47	47	..	
District Hospital, Maralal	27	2*	..	2	..	..	..	31	31	31	..	
District Hospital, Naivasha	25	6*	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	31	..	
Londiani Hospital	28	13*	..	4	..	..	..	45	45	45	6	
Molo Hospital	44	7*	..	9	..	..	..	60	60	60	3	
Rumuruti Hospital	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	17	..	
Wamba Hospital	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	..	

HOUSING

Building costs throughout the Colony showed a tendency to fall and good class housing could be built for Sh. 50 to Sh. 55 per square foot of plinth area, whilst the larger schemes for houses for persons in the lower income groups in Nairobi worked out at approximately Sh. 20 to Sh. 25 per square foot.

The following African housing schemes were completed by local authorities during the year :

MOMBASA

Two-story high class rental scheme at a cost of £42,000 and accommodating 48 families.

KISUMU

Sixteen tenant-purchase houses costing £15,000. (This scheme was subsequently doubled and a further 16 houses were being constructed at the end of the year.)

ELDORET

A £14,000 rental scheme of family houses accommodating 160 persons.

NAIVASHA

One hundred and twenty family houses costing £23,000—this is the most economical scheme yet undertaken under the auspices of the Central Housing Board. (Final cost of Sh. 11/80 per square foot.)

THIKA

A second phase of family rental accommodation costing £58,500 and providing housing for 192 families. A business-cum-residential scheme, value £18,300, was also completed.

KITALE

A business-cum-residential scheme costing £8,300.

NAIROBI

Loans to employers made through the Nairobi City Council for staff housing continued to be in demand.

A contract was placed in July for the first phase of 1,400 houses in a joint Government/Nairobi City Council African Housing scheme, and fair progress had been made by the end of the year. The cost is estimated to be £600,000 (i.e. Sh. 20 per square foot including cost of services).

In order to encourage home ownership a scheme of guaranteed advances up to 90 per cent of the value of the property was introduced by the Government, the Nairobi City Council and the building societies. An approved applicant can obtain an advance of up to 90 per cent of the value of the property as compared with normal building society practice which does not permit a loan beyond 65-75 per cent.

TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning Department continued to advise the Government on town planning matters, and to act as consultant to many of the local authorities for the preparation and implementation of Development Plans.

Development Plans for some 60 townships throughout the Colony have been completed, or are in course of preparation, in addition to regional plans for the main centres of Nairobi and Mombasa.

Work of particular importance during the year included advice on the planning of new permanent villages in the Central Province in connexion with land consolidation.

Particular attention was paid to a regional planning policy for the coastal belt and the completion of a large pooling and redistribution scheme near Mombasa where the irregular shape of the holdings rendered this particular procedure necessary.

The planning of satellite dormitory towns and assistance in planning a residential township in connexion with the new airport were indicative of the rapid expansion of Nairobi.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the year the Department of Community Development shifted the emphasis of its work from rehabilitation of *Mau Mau* detainees and convicts to community development work throughout Kenya. Rehabilitation continued to have first priority, but the handing over in the middle of the year to the Prisons Department of responsibility for rehabilitation of *Mau Mau* convicts as part of that Department's plan for developing a rehabilitation service in all prisons and the steady release after rehabilitation of detainees at an average rate of 1,500 a month, made it possible to turn the attention of more staff in Central Province to community development work in villages as part of the process of resettling the Kikuyu.

Outside Central Province the potential of the Department was substantially increased by the recruitment of 16 officers (men and women) with the aid of a grant from the International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government.

The number of field staff employed by the Department at the end of the year was :

	Officers	Subordinates
Rehabilitation in Camps	11	280
Community Development (Men)	32	36
Community Development (Women)	32	18
	75	334

In Central Province the main tasks of the male staff, second to rehabilitation, was the supervision of village committees and the organization of sports and other recreations, and of youth clubs. The latter proved very successful in Nyeri District as one answer to the problem of unemployed juveniles, and plans were prepared towards the end of the year to start similar clubs in other districts. A start with youth clubs was also made in Nairobi and Machakos District where there is a similar problem.

In Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces the chief aim of the Department was to organize rural betterment schemes. These proved particularly successful in North Nyanza where close co-operation was achieved between men and women in the tasks of improving and rebuilding homesteads. A start has been made in other districts.

These betterment schemes are modelled on the Community Development Scheme started in Machakos District four years ago, which has been remarkably successful. It is now known as *Mwethia*—which means “Voluntary Mutual Help” in the Kamba language—and covers the entire district. It has resulted in huge areas being bench-terraced, the improvement of most villages and the protection of many springs.

In its work amongst women the Department received most useful aid from the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund for the purpose of raising standards of child care and nutrition through the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* (Women's Progress) movement. This aid took the form of vehicles and bicycles for field workers, teaching equipment for the Jeanes School and district training centres, and stipends to cover the cost of maintenance of students at the former. The movement continued to flourish and at the end of the year there were 982 registered clubs with 33,613 registered members.

Red Cross officers in Central Province and private persons throughout Kenya continued to give the movement invaluable support.

In July the movement sent two delegates, Mrs. E. Harvey and Mrs. Ida Mbotela to the triennial conference in Ceylon of the Associated Countrywomen of the World. The latter was the first African woman to attend one of these conferences.

The Department continued to give encouragement to sports and voluntary sports organizations. The laying out and construction of sports fields proceeded in many districts.

A major aspect of the Department's work continued to be that of Social Education through its two Jeanes Schools at Kabete and Maseno. 1,133 leading Africans attended courses at the former, 682 at the latter establishment. The courses organized were for farmers, traders, local government and general citizenship. In addition extra mural courses for teachers, music, drama and sport were organized.

REHABILITATION

Considerable progress was made during the year with the rehabilitation of *Mau Mau* detainees and convicts. 18,041 were released after rehabilitation during the year and there was no apparent backsliding.

A Committee of Review recommended for remission of sentence some 600 *Mau Mau* convicts who had responded to rehabilitation and thereby earned accelerated release.

The juvenile detainees at Wamumu Youth Camp continued to respond very satisfactorily to the methods of character training employed. Only 23 remained at the school at the end of the year.

The churches continued to make a major contribution to the success of rehabilitation in camps and prisons.

Voluntary Societies

The Federation of Social Services increased its membership to 41 affiliated bodies as well as four local government bodies.

The Federation again received Government assistance in the form of a £250 subvention to supplement its funds from subscriptions and donations.

The Child Welfare Society in Kenya now incorporates the Save the Children Fund and has branches in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu. The policy of appointing officers and inspectors of children continued and a full-time Child Care Officer was employed by the Society.

The Salvation Army maintained its Children's Centre in Nairobi, rehabilitating neglected African children and those suffering from malnutrition as a result of the Emergency. The centre also ran a class for African women in homecraft, hygiene, child care and feeding, to train them as Home Visitors who will help to improve conditions in their villages.

The British Red Cross Society continued its work in the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru areas in caring for the welfare of women and children and combating malnutrition. The St. John Ambulance had several officers working as health visitors and as welfare officers with the Police Department, while two were in charge of the Ujana Park Home for Children.

There were six community centres run by the churches in Nairobi, which also assisted in the provision of day nurseries, youth activities, women's groups and general welfare work and are subsidized partly by Government and partly by the City Council.

Youth clubs continued to develop in rural and urban areas. The Guide and Scout movements grew in numbers and continued to extend their activities.

The Y.M.C.A. concerned itself increasingly with the needs of African youths leaving the reserve to seek employment in Nairobi.

A number of bodies undertook to help cases of need, including the League of Mercy, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Child Welfare Society, the Lady Northey Home for Children, the East African Women's League, the European Welfare Society and a number of Asian charitable organizations. The Asian Social Service League gave free medical help and assistance to the aged, to widows and to children. The welfare of Army European families was looked after by SSAFA and that of African families by the Askaris' Families Welfare Committee. The wives of European farmers do valuable work among the families of their African labour.

Care of the aged was a problem presenting increasing difficulties. Among those institutions undertaking work of this nature were the Louise Decker Memorial Homes, the Salvation Army Eventide Homes and the British Legion.

CHAPTER 8—LEGISLATION

Thirty-three Ordinances were passed, the principal of which were:

The Employment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 16 of 1957)

The purpose of this Ordinance was to make various amendments to the Employment Ordinance as a result of the recommendations of the Carpenter Committee on African Wages, and to take account of certain Conventions of the International Labour Organization, and in addition to bring about other changes in the law which experience had shown to be desirable.

The Mombasa Pipeline Board Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 19 of 1957)

This Ordinance provides for the establishment of the Mombasa Pipeline Board, for the development, supply and distribution of water in and about Mombasa.

The Liquor Licensing Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 20 of 1957)

This Ordinance replaces the Liquor Licensing Ordinance, 1956, and contains the law relating to the sale and supply of liquor.

The Use of Poisonous Substances Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 23 of 1957)

This is an Ordinance to provide for the protection of persons against risks of poisoning by poisonous substances.

The Criminal Justice Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 26 of 1957)

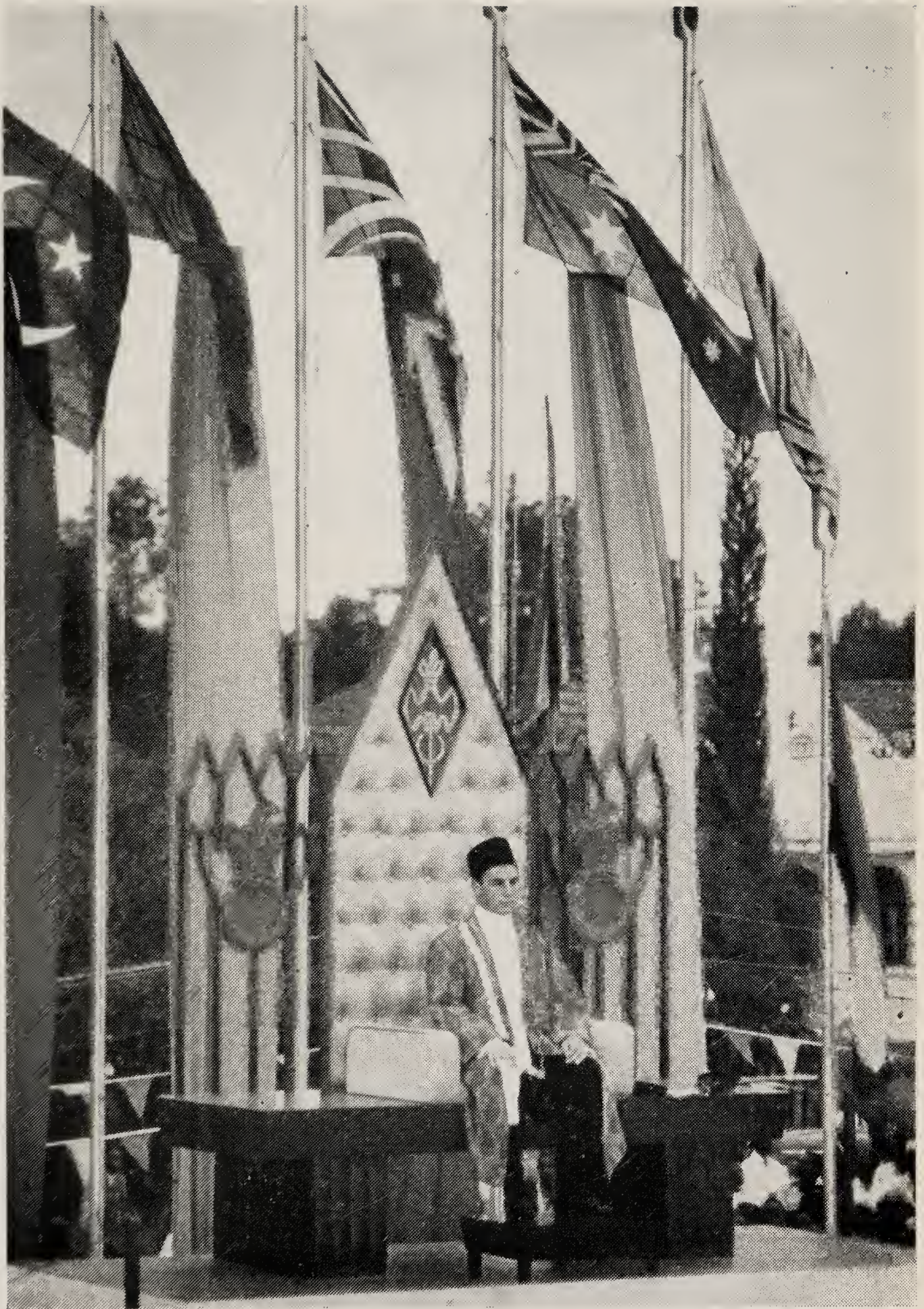
By this Ordinance the sentence of imprisonment with hard labour was abolished, and opportunity was taken to end the application to the Colony of the Indian Whipping Act, 1864, and the English Forfeiture Act, 1870, which was considered to be no longer necessary.

The Canning Crops Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 27 of 1957)

This Ordinance is concerned with the advancement and control of the canning industry and to that end makes provision for the establishment of a Canning Crops Board and for the licensing of growing of crops for canning and of canning factories.

The Personal Tax Ordinance, 1957
(Ordinance No. 28 of 1957)

This Ordinance makes provision for the levying of a universal annual personal tax and abolished the poll tax previously payable by Africans.



H.H. Aga Khan IV at the Nairobi ceremony of installation as the 49th Imam of the Ismaili Community



The Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, talking with African farmers against a background of consolidated smallholdings



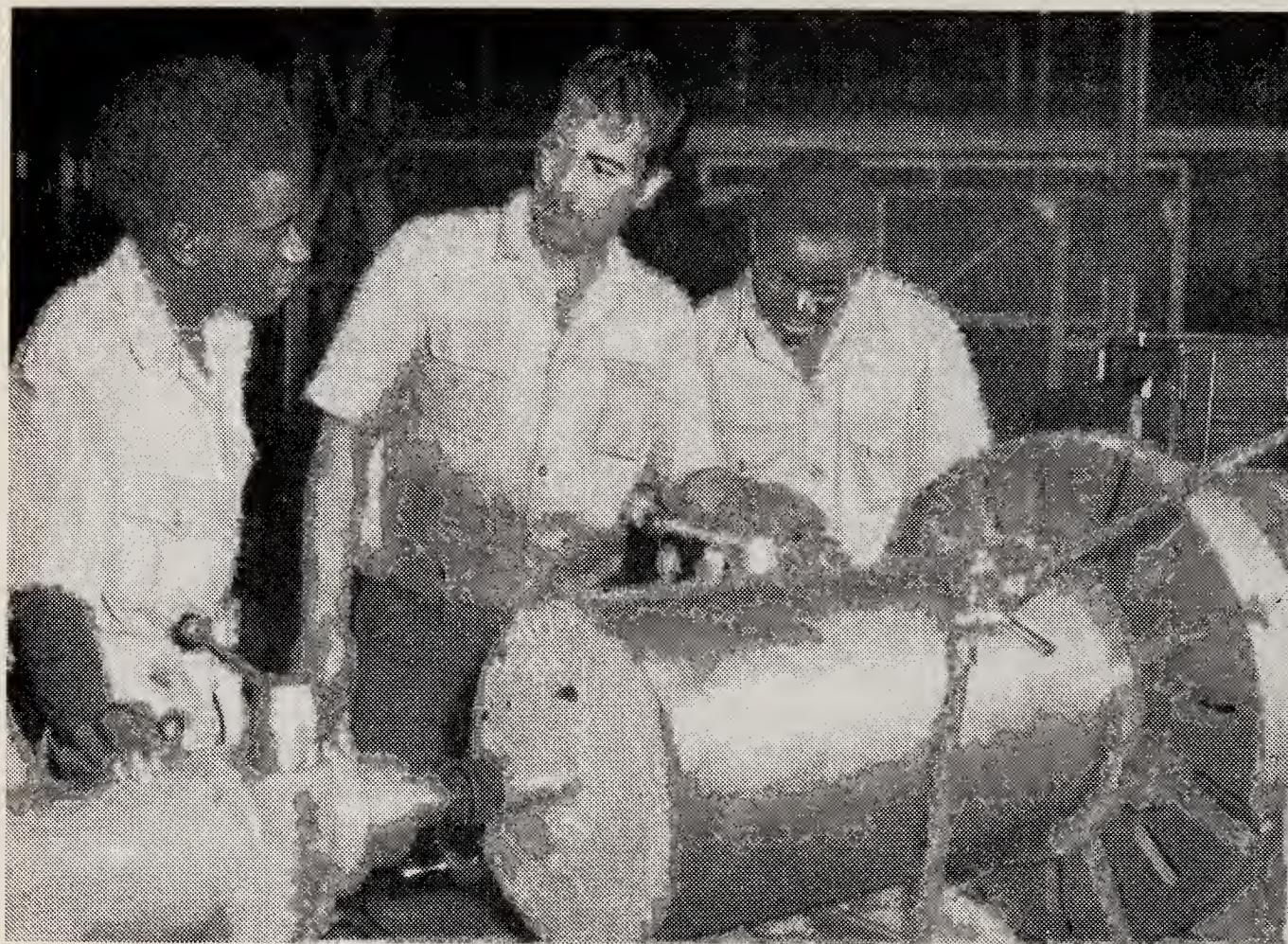
An Elder of the Kikuyu tribe records his vote in the first elections for African representative members of the Legislative Council



An Agricultural Officer explains to an African farmer correct methods of rotational plucking of his tea crop



Foundation stock of mixed breed on a European-owned farm



An Asian instructor with African apprentices of the training within industry scheme of a large commercial firm



Some of the new buildings along the recently developed section of Government Road, Nairobi



New flats, forming part of a Government African housing scheme in Nairobi



Teachers in training in Nyanza Province learn the techniques of paper cut-out work



Kenya youths of all races at the top of the 19,000 ft. high Mt. Kilimanjaro which they climbed as part of an Outward Bound course



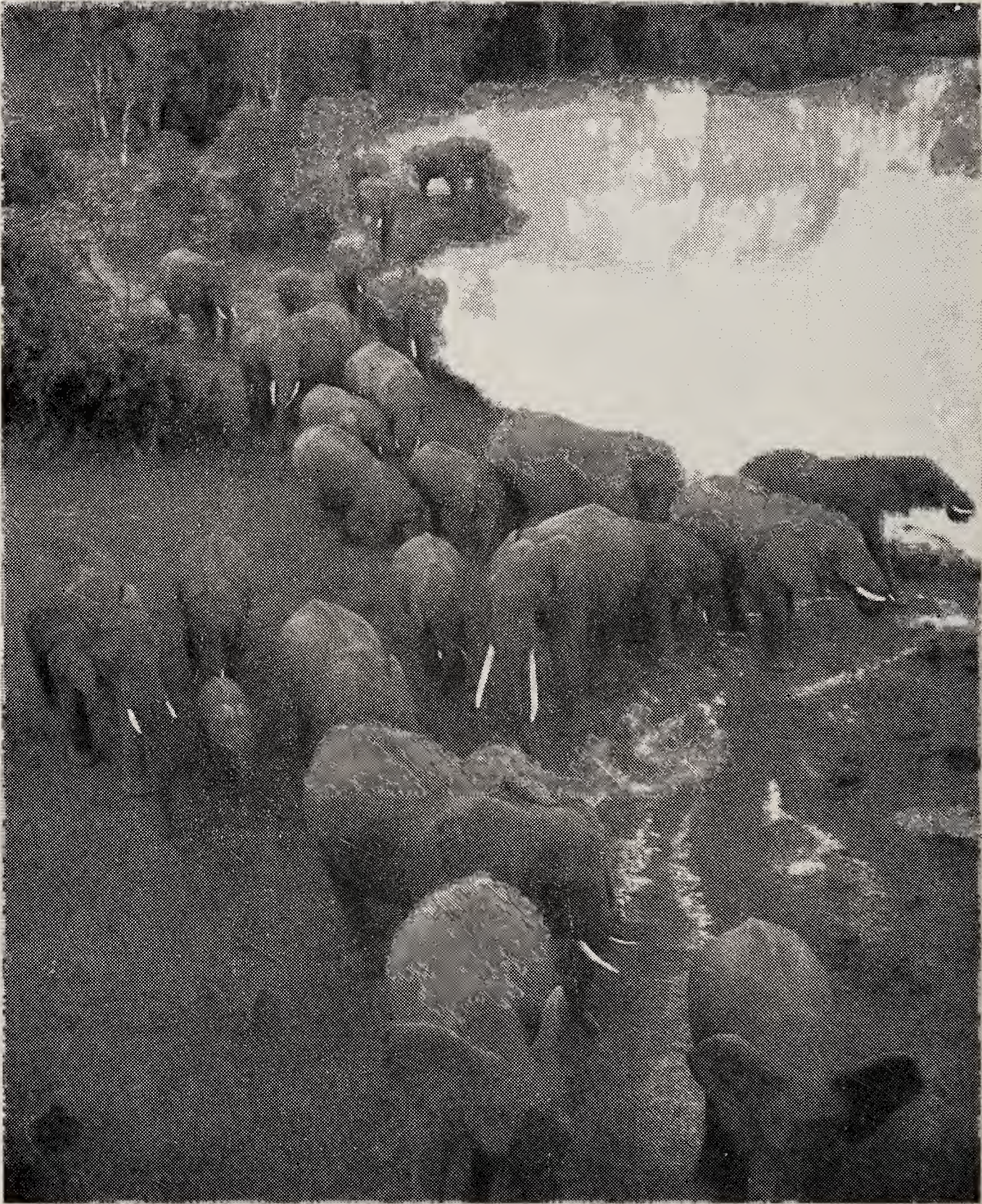
A nurse gives a health talk at the post-natal clinic attached to a health centre in Nyanza Province



An Arab teacher tells a story during a children's hour programme broadcast from the Coast Regional Station



K.A.R. soldiers studying signalling and map-reading during a training course for Effendi platoon commanders



Elephant at the water-hole below a hotel built in a tree to give a view of the wide variety of game which comes to drink

CHAPTER 9—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE: SYSTEM OF COURTS

On 27th June, 1921, the Kenya Colony Order in Council, 1921, was promulgated and from that date onwards the administration of justice has been carried out by the Courts established thereunder. The Courts of Justice comprise the Supreme Court, established directly under the Order in Council with full jurisdiction both civil and criminal over all persons and all matters in the Colony including Admiralty jurisdiction arising on the high seas and elsewhere, and Subordinate Courts constituted under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance.

THE LAW OF THE COLONY

The enacted law of the Colony consists of Imperial Orders in Council relating to the Colony, certain English and Indian Acts applied wholly or in part, and Ordinances of the local legislature and regulations and rules made thereunder.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in conformity with such enactments, and in conformity with the common law the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 12th day of August, 1897, so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit, and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances render necessary.

In all civil and criminal cases to which Africans are parties, every Court is guided by native law so far as it is applicable and is not repugnant to justice and morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council, Ordinance, regulation or rule made under any Order in Council or Ordinance, and decides all such cases according to substantial justice, without undue regard to technicalities or procedure.

SUPREME COURT

General

The Supreme Court now consists of the Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges. The Court sits in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu continuously throughout the year and Criminal Sessions are held monthly at Nairobi and every two months at Mombasa and Kisumu. Circuit sessions are held every three months at Eldoret, Nakuru and Nyeri, and at such other places in the Colony as the circumstances require. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Legal Practitioners

Legal Practitioners are termed Advocates of the Supreme Court and all advocates are compulsory members of the Law Society of Kenya. The qualification required is, generally speaking, that of

solicitor or barrister in England or a similar qualification in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Dominions and Colonies of the British Commonwealth. Twelve months' residence in the Colony since qualification is also required.

There is no functional division of members of the Bar and all advocates have equal rights of audience before all Courts in the Colony.

Queen's Counsel are appointed in Kenya, and during 1957 one Kenya advocate was so appointed.

Commissioners for Oaths may be granted their Commissions by the Chief Justice after two years in practice as an advocate.

Notaries Public may be granted their Certificates of Admission by direction of the Governor after five years in practice as an advocate.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Subordinate Courts of the Colony are created under and by virtue of the Courts Ordinance. These Courts may be Magistrates Courts or Muslim Subordinate Courts. The former may be of the First, Second or Third Class and the latter may be Liwali's, Cadi's or Mudir's Courts.

AFRICAN COURTS

There are 142 African Courts, the majority of them being in the native lands, although each of the larger townships in the settled areas also has its African Court. The African Court system is regulated by the African Courts Ordinance, 1951, which superseded the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1930. The Courts consist of benches of Elders appointed by the Provincial Commissioner concerned and they exercise jurisdiction over Africans only. As far as civil matters are concerned, the Courts administer Native Customary Law, but they also have a fairly extensive criminal jurisdiction. They are empowered by the African Courts Ordinance to hear offences against African District Council By-laws, and also breaches of Chiefs' orders issued under the Native Authority Ordinance. In addition to this, the African Courts are authorized to hear charges under a considerable number of Ordinances in accordance with powers conferred upon them by the Governor under section 14 of the Ordinance. They are able to impose fines and imprisonment, the maximum fine usually being Sh. 500 and the maximum term of imprisonment six months, although there are a few African Courts which have been empowered to impose fines of up to Sh. 1,000 and imprisonment of up to one year.

The African Courts are supervised by Administrative Officers who have powers to review their decisions and to transfer cases where appropriate to other Courts. The Ordinance also provides for appeals to African Appeal Courts and thereafter, with certain restrictions, to District Officers and thence to the Court of Review, which is the final Court of Appeal.

During 1957 the volume of work handled in African Courts showed an increase over previous years, and greatly relieved the pressure of work passing through Magistrates Courts. This may be contributed partly to the more efficient handling of cases by court staff, and partly to the increased number of charges which African Courts are now empowered to hear under the Penal Code, Local Ordinances, Emergency Regulations and Council By-laws.

PROBATION

Preliminary analysis of records gives a figure of 1,907 persons placed on probation during 1957 compared with 2,574 during 1956. Of these 828 were men and 985 were male juveniles, 47 were women and 47 were female juveniles. During the year 1,307 probationers completed their terms of probation satisfactorily. At the close of 1957, the Probation Service were supervising approximately 4,900 cases committed by the Courts to the care of Probation Officers, compared with a figure of 4,794 cases at the end of 1956.

The staff consisted of 16 Probation Officers, 4 of them women, and 77 assistant probation officers of whom 9 were women.

The Central Probation Committee which advises the Minister responsible on matters of policy met five times during the year under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice. The number of Probation Case Committees was increased from 9 to 12 by the appointment of Case Committees at Kiambu, Eldoret and Kitale. These Committees examine the individual case reports of probation officers and advise them concerning the progress of probationers under their care. Case Committees also make recommendations to the Central Probation Committee on matters concerning the work of the Probation Service.

By the end of the year the power to make probation orders had been extended to 17 African Courts. The results of this extension of the probation system were most encouraging.

Probation Assistants working in *Mau Mau* detention camps were withdrawn during the year, having finished the work of making family enquiries for detainees, and were transferred to districts to supervise persons placed on probation for *Mau Mau* offences and other cases. In the Thika area most of those persons placed on probation for *Mau Mau* offences have completed their terms satisfactorily and continue in their original employment on sisal plantations and farms. In Nyeri and Nanyuki there were still many offenders under supervision and their progress was satisfactory.

Juvenile Court—Nairobi

A total of 1,298 cases were dealt with in 1957 compared with 1,316 in 1956. The total number of cases resulting in probation or committal to an approved school rose from 222 in 1956 to 386 in 1957.

Probation Hostels

The Probation Service provided a limited amount of hostel accommodation for probationers in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa. These hostels, mainly housed in rented buildings, were most useful in cases in which probationers were destitute or had no accommodation.

After Care

Members of the Probation Service continued to assist the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

An officer attached to Kabete Approved School arranges for the resettlement and employment of inmates who have been trained in farming, carpentry, metal work, signwriting and building.

APPROVED SCHOOLS

There are three approved schools—at Kabete, Dagoretti and Wamumu. During the year Mukuruweini Approved Institution ceased to be used as an approved school, and the approved school cases there were transferred to Wamumu.

Wamumu is also used as an Approved Institution under the Emergency (Welfare of Children) Regulations, 1954, for children in need of care and protection.

The number of juveniles on approved school committal orders at each school at the end of the year was—

Dagoretti	..	..	..	..	..	128
Kabete	..	..	..	..	..	285
Wamumu	..	..	..	..	..	249
						—
						662
						—

Dagoretti was used for boys under 14 and their instruction followed ordinary Primary School lines. At Kabete, for boys and youths over 14, technical instruction was also given in agriculture, carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, metal work, signwriting and painting, and the school undertook much work of this nature for Government Departments, Local Authorities and members of the public. Both schools are registered with the Education Department as Primary Schools and Kabete also as a Technical Trades School.

Wamumu, which was originally established as a *Mau Mau* detention camp for youths, was used temporarily to take the overflow of approved school committals from Kabete until a third permanent school could be established.

Juvenile Remand Homes

In the course of 1957 a Remand Home for boys was opened at Kabete near Nairobi. Built to an attractive design, it provided accommodation for 50. Included in the plan are two classrooms, a sick-bay and a house for the officer-in-charge. Houses for assistants on the staff are under construction by a team of juveniles from the nearby Kabete Approved School.

There is a smaller Remand Home at Likoni near Mombasa.

Children in Need of Care and Protection

The Government was faced with what appeared to be an increasing number of waifs, strays and homeless children, living on their wits, in the streets of Nairobi or the townships in or adjoining the three Kikuyu Districts of Nyeri, Fort Hall and Kiambu.

3,500 of these children were picked up in Nairobi alone in the course of the year. They were taken in the first place to reception centres at the Administrative Headquarters of their districts of origin. Enquiries were made and in many cases it was found that the children could be returned to their homes or entrusted to suitable foster parents in the course of a few days; but it proved impossible to effect this for some 20 to 30 each month.

By the end of 1957 there were over 1,000 children for whom it had proved impossible to find homes with their parents or other families. These have now been placed in Government institutions and missions and their welfare receives constant attention.

EFFECT OF THE EMERGENCY

Supreme Court

The Emergency vastly increased the work of the Supreme Court in that a large number of offences connected with the Emergency have been made capital offences. In order to expedite the hearing of cases the Emergency Trials Regulations and the Emergency Assize Regulations have been brought into effect. The Emergency Trials Regulations dispose of the need for a full preliminary enquiry before a Magistrate but lists of witnesses and particulars of the evidence are required to be produced to the Magistrate before he commits the case for trial by the Supreme Court.

Under the Emergency Assize Regulations trials may commence on information filed before an Emergency Assize Court without any previous appearances before a Magistrate. The Judge is required to keep only such notes of the evidence as are necessary to satisfy the Court of Appeal.

Emergency Assize Courts have been held at Nairobi, Nakuru, Nyeri, Embu, Meru and Thika and Supreme Court criminal trials dealing with Emergency cases have been held at Naivasha and Thomson's Falls. The need for additional Judges to sit on Emergency Assize cases diminished considerably during 1956 and only four were required as against seven for 1955. During the year 1957 the Colony's normal establishment of Judges was able to deal with all Emergency Assize cases.

The necessity for speedy justice, the paramount importance of which was established during 1954, still prevailed during the years 1955 and 1956 and the system whereby accused persons were brought to trial within 14 days of the filing of the information by the Attorney-General was maintained throughout the years.

With the decline of Emergency conditions only 31 cases were filed and heard during the year under the Emergency Assize and Emergency (Criminal Trials) Regulations as against 66 in 1956 and 213 in 1955 and 720 in 1954.

At the close of 1956 the terrorist leader Dedan Kimathi had been sentenced to death by a Court of Emergency Assize sitting at Nyeri. His appeal to Her Majesty's Court of Eastern Africa was dismissed and Kimathi petitioned the Privy Council. His petition was refused on 14th February, 1957, and the sentence was carried into effect.

Subordinate Courts

Courts of the Resident Magistrates and other Subordinate Courts in Emergency areas continued to deal with a lessening number of cases arising out of contraventions of numerous Emergency Regulations affecting the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes.

With the gradual return of normal conditions in many parts of the Colony, the powers of Resident Magistrates and Officers in charge of Special Districts, granted when the Emergency began, have been considerably curtailed in conformity with such normal conditions.

No new Resident Magistrate's station was established during the year, but visits by Magistrates to outlying districts continued to increase.

The policy of close administration being pursued has resulted in a greater amount of detected crime, thus increasing the work in the Subordinate Courts.

STATISTICS

The figures shown for the years 1956 and 1957 relate to the financial year beginning on 1st July and ending on 30th June in the next year. These figures reflect the general increase in the work of the Courts commensurate with the development of the Colony.

*Civil and Criminal Cases filed in Kenya during 1948-1957
in Supreme Court and Resident Magistrates Courts*

YEAR	COURTS	CASES FILED			CASES PENDING			REVENUE
		Civil	Crim.	Total	Civil	Crim.	Total	
								£
1949	Supreme	2,005	2,471	4,476	1,189	136	1,325	} 65,728
	Magistrate	8,316	31,496	39,812	5,040	1,570	6,610	
1950	Supreme	2,342	2,690	5,032	1,747	159	1,906	} 77,026
	Magistrate	10,134	33,895	44,029	6,293	1,578	7,781	
1951	Supreme	2,858	2,668	5,526	1,979	213	2,192	} 91,625
	Magistrate	10,793	47,973	57,766	8,392	1,729	10,121	
1952	Supreme	3,188	1,926	5,114	1,893	52	1,945	} 107,497
	Magistrate	11,730	48,025	59,755	6,883	1,619	8,502	
1953	Supreme	5,983	5,817	11,800	3,251	380	3,630	} 112,967
	Magistrate	21,816	56,216	78,032	6,735	2,324	9,059	
1954	Supreme	2,751	3,767	6,518	2,899	112	3,011	} 120,753
	Magistrate	17,170	50,938	68,108	8,768	1,939	10,707	
1955	Supreme	3,014	2,097	5,111	2,460	122	2,582	} 294,107
	Magistrate	16,405	63,259	79,664	8,366	2,765	11,131	
1956	Supreme	3,548	1,782	5,330	2,478	208	2,686	} 250,794
	Magistrate	21,906	72,854	94,760	10,108	3,040	13,148	
1957	Supreme	3,756	2,514	6,270	2,663	181	2,844	} 282,277
	Magistrate	25,480	85,960	111,440	13,390	3,133	16,523	

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS

(excluding Emergency Cases)

1957

In 1957, 40 persons were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court. 10 persons sentenced in 1956, were awaiting the hearing of Appeals or the decision of the Governor in Council at the beginning of 1957. Of the 50 persons:

- 9 were executed.
- 3 were acquitted by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.
- 8 had their sentences substituted by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa for varying terms of imprisonment.
- 2 to be re-tried. (Ordered by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.)
- 17 had their sentences commuted by His Excellency the Governor in Council to varying terms of imprisonment.
- 11 awaited the decision of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa or His Excellency the Governor in Council on 31st December, 1957.

POLICE

Organization

The reorganization of the Police after the Emergency resulted in the discharge of Kenya Police Reservists serving on a full-time basis. There was also a reduction of 374 in the number of Inspectors and Gazetted Officers appointed on contracts for short periods of two or three years.

YEAR	Gazetted Officers	Inspectors	N.C.O.s	Constables
1956	247	1,787	1,946	8,876
1957	229	1,431	2,149	9,151

CRIME

The total number of cases reported to the Police during 1957 was 36,641, which represents an increase of 4,288 over the 1956 figures of 32,353:

1956	32,353
1957	36,641

Comparative crime figures for the years 1956 and 1957 were:

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

	1956	1957
Nairobi City	5,741	5,861
Mombasa Urban	3,708	3,670
Remainder of Settled and Urban Areas	7,470	8,589
African Reserves	5,341	7,838
TOTAL	22,260	25,958

OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS

	1956	1957
Nairobi City	581	757
Mombasa Urban	523	524
Remainder of Settled and Urban Areas	1,626	1,664
African Reserves	2,343	3,245
TOTAL	5,073	6,190

Offences against property did not increase in Nairobi and Mombasa, but there were sharp rises elsewhere in the Colony especially in the African Reserves.

Offences against persons shew a rise of 1,127—principally in the African Reserves.

The increase of crime in African Reserves can be attributed to the closer policing since the Emergency, resulting in more crime being reported and to the increased confidence by the public in the Police.

POLICE TRANSPORT

Improvements in the standard of vehicle maintenance, the condition and general appearance of the Police motor vehicles continued.

The planned reduction to the post-Emergency numbers was nearly completed by the end of the year. Some progress was made towards the standardization of the types of vehicles used by the Force.

THE KENYA POLICE RESERVE

This year has shown a further reduction in calls upon the services of the Kenya Police Reserve, but in Nairobi and Mombasa the Kenya Police Reserve were occasionally called upon for part-time duty.

The training of the volunteer Kenya Police Reserve continued. The strength was 3,577.

SIGNALS BRANCH

Improvements to existing networks were carried out during the year and further improvements are scheduled for 1958.

The total number of sets in service and maintained by the Police on 31st December, 1957, was as follows:

DEPARTMENT	V.H.F.			H.F.	
	Static	Mobile	Portable	Static	Mobile
Police	256	188	158	84	3
Prisons	36	2	4	18	—
Administration ..	2	8	—	—	—
Army	—	12	6	—	—
TOTAL ..	294	210	168	102	3

Farm Radio Equipment in service during the Emergency has been withdrawn.

The total number of messages handled on the Police H.F. network increased from 602,664 in 1956 to 625,570 in 1957.

AIR WING

On 1st January, 1957, the Kenya Police Reserve Air Wing was absorbed into the Regular Force and thus became the first Colonial Police Air Wing.

During the year the Air Wing completed 3,800 hours flying, representing 503,000 miles.

One aircraft was used with excellent results at Voi to prevent the illegal slaughter of game animals.

In September, five Piper Tri-Pacers and one Chipmunk were sold and by the purchase of four Cessnas the strength of the Wing was brought up to eight planes — all Cessnas.

In the latter part of the year an aircraft was based in Turkana to assist the Police and Army in frontier operations against raiders.

The Wing continued communication flights for all departments throughout the year.

TRIBAL POLICE

Each African District has its own force of Tribal Police established under the Tribal Police Ordinance and maintained by the Central Government. The control of these Forces is vested in the Provincial Administration.

The Tribal Police establishment underwent changes during 1957, and at the end of the year the following were enlisted:

Regular Tribal Police	..	..	..	4,512
Tribal Police Reserve	..	..	..	1,720
Temporary Tribal Police	..	..	..	220
Total				<hr/> 6,452 <hr/>

During 1957 the Regular Tribal Police establishment was increased from 2,518 to 4,512 and at the same time 1,930 Emergency Tribal Police were discharged and a total of Tribal Police Reserve reduced from 3,500 to 1,720.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The daily average number of persons in custody of all categories, was 35,997, a decrease of 19,042 over the same period in 1956.

At the end of the year, 153 establishments were functioning as follows:

	1956	1957
Prisons	38	37
Prison Camps	12	12
Remand Centres	7	7
Detention Camps (ordinary)	71	70
Detention Camps (emergency)	41	27
	<hr/> 169	<hr/> 153

The staff employed by the Service at the close of the years 1956 and 1957 was as follows:

	1956	1957
Superior Officers	384	75
Subordinate Officers	9653	8290
Clerical and Analogous Staff	110	149
	<hr/> 10,147	<hr/> 8514

With the release of the more co-operative Emergency detainees and *Mau Mau* convicts, a difficult time was experienced with those remaining. The proportion of fanatical and potentially violent *Mau Mau* adherents had increased. There were eight major incidents of violent and mutinous behaviour during the year and in one case at Manyani, two members of the staff died as a result of injuries received.

During the year a total of 59,799 prisoners were committed to prison (convicted 26,199: remands and debtors 33,600) as compared with 46,749 (convicted 24,539, remands and debtors 22,210) in 1956, an increase of 13,050.

Mau Mau offenders were held in separate establishments, and, as in previous years, a number of small district prisons and camps were reserved for first and youthful offenders.

All prisoners whose length of sentence and aptitude were such that they could benefit from trade training were employed in the Prisons Industries. Progressive training was provided in carpentry, building, brick, tile and mat-making, blacksmithing, leatherwork and upholstery. Selected female prisoners were taught weaving with simple and inexpensive equipment which would be within their means to purchase on release.

Satisfactory progress was maintained in the construction of the new prison at Kamiti Downs which is to be used as a Corrective Training Centre for long-term prisoners. By the end of the year the industrial workshops were ready for the installation of power and machinery. The revenue from Prisons Industries during the financial year ending in June, 1957, was £111,683.

Mau Mau prisoners continued to be employed on construction work at the new Nairobi Airport at Embakasi although by December the numbers had been reduced from over 5,000 to just under 3,000, by release on expiry of sentence and transfer to rehabilitation camps.

EMERGENCY DETENTION CAMPS

The total population in Emergency Detention Camps at the end of the year was 13,097, a reduction of 18,435 since the end of 1956. In the Main Holding Camp at Manyani the numbers fell from 6,966 on the 1st January to 842 at the end of December.

Detainees continued to be employed on the development of irrigation schemes, bush clearing in tsetse infested country, land betterment and soil conservation measures in the Native Land Units.

DETENTION CAMPS (CAP. 80, LAWS OF KENYA)

There was again a sharp rise in committals to detention, and the population overflowed into Emergency Detention Camps which were no longer, or only partially, in use. Preliminary figures show an intake during the year of 53,119, an increase of 11,678 over the 1956 total and 22,872 over the total in 1955.

Detainees are committed for minor offences such as tax evasion and trespass and are mainly employed on public health work.

GENERAL

A Senior Superintendent of Prisons was appointed during the year as a Training Officer and with additional training staff the curriculum at the Depot was greatly expanded. In addition to the normal recruit training, special courses of instruction were given to officers on the maintenance of prison records and statistics, clerical duties and many other aspects of prison routine and administration. Evening classes on First Aid were also conducted.

An important step forward was taken in the chaplaincy services to prisons by the appointment of African Chaplains and catechists to all the main centres. Their residence at all the main prisons makes possible regular services for both staff and prisoners and the chaplains travel to the smaller district prisons within their provinces from

time to time. A great deal of voluntary help has of course been given by the churches and religious organizations of all denominations throughout the Colony.

The Prisons radio network, which was introduced in 1953, had at the end of the year thirty-nine outstations operating to five provincial control stations and thence to Headquarters Control. Approximately 135,000 messages were handled during the year.

There was increased interest in the Aptitude Testing Unit, and examination was carried out of potential employees and apprentices for the Kenya Government, The East Africa High Commission and the Army. The Unit was also hired on repayment to several large industrial concerns. Where it was possible, follow-up studies were conducted and the overall accuracy of prediction of occupational success was in the region of 94 per cent. In March, the Unit gave demonstrations to delegates attending the "Training on the job" Conference at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi.

CHAPTER 10—PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY

The main developments during the year were the formal opening in July by the Minister for Commerce and Industry of the Kipevu Steam Station at Mombasa, and the continued progress of the Tororo-Nairobi supply line from the Owen Falls Power Station in Uganda. The supply line came into commercial service on 1st January, 1958. In addition, the construction of the dam on the Sagana River for the Nyeri Electricity Undertaking was completed, and a 500-kW. diesel set installed.

In the Nairobi area, three 2,100-kW. generating sets were commissioned at the Nairobi South Power Station. At the same time the old power station at Parklands, Nairobi, has been closed. A 66-kV. line between Ruaraka and Limuru was completed and a 66-kV. line to Athi River was also constructed to supply a new cement works. The Mombasa branch was able to assist the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited by making a supply available over the Mombasa-Mombasa transmission line. The old Shimanzi steam and diesel station was closed down. At Nakuru, two additional 750-kW. sets were installed and commissioned, the last remaining set in the old power station being dismantled. A 700-kW. set is being installed also at Nanyuki.

The combined maximum demand for electricity in Kenya rose from 50,710 kW. to 55,098 kW., an increase of 8.7 per cent. The same percentage increase was reflected in the unit consumption, which rose from 228,500,000 to 282,800,000.

The following tables show comparative figures for the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited and the Kenya Power Company Limited during 1956 and 1957.

EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

Branch	1957				1956	
	M.D. kW.	M.D. Increase	Units Generated and Purchased	Units Increase	M.D. kW.	Units Generated and Purchased
Nairobi ..	38,580	7.2	199,914,926	7.8	36,000	185,461,055
Mombasa ..	11,230	19.0	56,886,167	13.5	9,440	50,128,925
Nakuru ..	2,220	3.7	11,843,750	16.0	2,140	10,206,605
Eldoret ..	940	3.3	4,496,704	9.9	910	4,984,393
				(decrease)		
Kisumu ..	1,180	3.3	5,843,720	4.4	1,220	5,598,620
		(decrease)				
Kitale ..	504	9.1	2,069,747	3	462	2,010,398
Nanyuki ..	444	1.4	1,882,603	0.3	438	1,876,867
Total ..	55,098	8.7	282,937,617	8.7	50,710	260,266,863

THE KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Branch	1957				1956	
	M.D. kW.	M.D.	Units Generated	Units	M.D. kW.	Units Generated
Tana ..	15,200	0.7	98,897,000	1.4	15,300	97,488,800
		(decrease)		(increase)		
Wanjii ..	7,500	3.8	57,170,280	3.1	7,800	58,995,680
		(decrease)		(decrease)		
Total ..	22,700	1.7	156,067,280	0.27	23,100	156,484,480
		(decrease)		(decrease)		

CHAPTER 11—COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Revenue

The revenue for the year 1957 from the operation of railway services, including inland waterways, road and catering services for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, was £17,743,000, an increase of some £464,000 over the previous year. Separate figures for the operation of the rail, inland waterway and road system in Kenya are not available. The increased revenue was due to higher freight rates and passenger fare which became effective from 1st October, 1957. The volume of traffic remained at about the same level as the previous year. Harbour revenue amounted to £4,615,000, an increase of £248,000, accounted for by higher handling charges introduced in April as a result of the continued rise in wages paid to dock labour.

Harbours

The figures of cargo, shipping and passengers dealt with at the Port of Mombasa during 1957, with comparative results for 1956, are set out below:

TONNAGE OF CARGO	1956 Harbour Tons	1957 Harbour Tons
<i>Imports—</i>		
General Cargo (including Military) ..	1,038,561	1,059,379
Coal.. .. .	47,635	30,144
Bulk Oil	1,020,258	980,961
	2,106,454	2,060,484
<i>Exports—</i>		
General Cargo (including Military) ..	882,996	839,258
Bunker Coal	2,349	1,348
Bunker and Bulk Oil	141,491	187,243
	1,026,836	1,027,849
Transshipment (inward and outward) ..	41,812	51,010
	3,175,102	3,139,343
Number of ships entered port	1,233	1,279
Net Registered Tonnage	3,839,606	3,822,224
Passengers embarked and disembarked ..	66,231	71,734

Total exports were about the same as in 1956 but total imports at 2,060,000 tons, showed a decrease of some 46,000 tons. Ships' turn-round, despite setbacks in the form of labour stoppages and an overall shortage of stevedore labour during the early part of the year, maintained the improvement recorded in 1956. The average tonnage of cargo handled per ship working-day was, at 711 tons, about the same as last year. Improvements in operating and control methods were introduced following recommendations of a team of industrial consultants engaged to inquire into methods of port working and it is hoped to achieve substantial economies as the result of these measures.

Apart from six new quay and stacking-ground cranes no new major facilities were brought into service during the year. Good progress was made on the reconstruction of Berth No. 10 which is scheduled to be in partial operation by mid-1958 and in full operation by the end of that year. Work began in April on the quay walls for four new deep-water berths at Kipevu which will extend over a total length of 2,400 feet. The Kipevu causeway was sufficiently complete to permit its use by road traffic engaged on work at the new berths, and was to all intents and purposes itself completed by the end of the year.

Railways

The tonnage of traffic moved over the Kenya-Uganda Section and Tanga Line during 1957 amounted to 4,648,000 compared with 4,615,000 tons in 1956. Rail clearances from Mombasa Island, at 1,396,000 tons, were 24,000 tons greater than in 1956. No new steam locomotives were put into service, but ten new "85" Class diesel hydraulic locomotives were introduced during the year. No new passenger coaches were received and only a small number of new goods vehicles were brought into service during the year. The rolling-stock position is now satisfactory.

The total number of passengers carried over the Kenya-Uganda Section and Tanga Line was 4,653,000 compared with 4,207,000 in 1956. This improvement arose largely from better services and from the further easing of movement restrictions on certain tribes in Kenya.

The new passenger station at Nakuru was officially opened on 14th July, 1957, by His Excellency the Governor of Kenya and the scheme for remodelling railway facilities in this town is now complete except for some minor works. The first all-electric power-operated signalling installation in East Africa was completed at Nakuru East and between this signal-box and Nakuru West tokenless block working was introduced.

A new crossing station was opened in the Eldoret-Tororo Section and loops were lengthened at a further two stations.

At Changamwe, the first stage of the work on the new marshalling yard, locomotive yard and shed, and ancillary services was completed and the new station was opened to traffic at the end of January, 1957. The new marshalling yard at Makongeni, Nairobi, was also completed except for signalling and the erection of the oil storage tank.

On the Mombasa-Nairobi Section, a further 51 miles of the existing 80-lb. track were replaced with 95-lb. material, bringing the total mileage re-laid to 236. Some 92 miles of track have still to be re-laid on this section. The re-laying programme on the Kisumu Branch was completed with the re-laying of the last 13 strengthened viaducts in 60-lb. material. Between Mombasa and Nakuru the programme of re-laying shunting and yard lines with heavier track was completed with work carried out at four stations during the year.

Between Nairobi and Nakuru improvements to the locomotive water supplies and storage facilities were carried out at two stations. The construction of two 250,000-gallon storage tanks at Maungu, in connexion with the scheme for taking water from the Mzima Springs-Mombasa pipeline was completed.

A considerable building programme was carried out during the year, including headquarters office extensions, a further hostel for the Nairobi Railway Training School and quarters, and further progress was achieved in the extension of the mechanical workshop facilities at Nairobi.

During the year a report was made by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Chief Operating Superintendent on future motive-power policy, with particular reference to the main line between Mombasa and Nakuru. The report recommended the early introduction of diesel locomotives between Nairobi and Nakuru and also between Nakuru and Kisumu. The report visualized the possibility that changing conditions in a few years might favour electrification rather than extension of the use of diesel locomotives to the Nairobi-Mombasa Section, on which a change of motive power would be necessary in about 1965, and recommended that the whole position should be reviewed about 1962/63.

ROADS

The Road Authority established by Ordinance No. 64 of 1950 remained responsible for road policy. It also administered the Road Fund to which is credited the revenue from vehicle licence fees, petrol consumption tax and drivers' licences.

During recent years there has been a marked improvement in the alignments, formation and drainage of many trunk and secondary roads throughout the Colony and a long-distance journey by road is no longer the problematical *safari* of a few years ago. Of the 8,824 miles of these roads, only 453 miles are, however, bitumen surfaced and under the increasing density of traffic the maintenance of the remaining gravel surfaces is causing concern. Total mileage of roads maintained from Road Fund grants is 24,466.

The appreciable increase in road usage is reflected in the following figures:

	1953 £	1956/57 £
Vehicle Licence Fees	455,394	668,000
Petrol Consumption Tax	372,206	505,229
	1950	1956
Vehicles Licensed	35,408	63,626
Petrol Sales	21,600,000 gal.	33,300,000 gal.

There has also been considerable general improvement in roads and roads organizations in African areas. Grants to African District Councils from the Road Fund increased from £40,800 in 1952 to £257,300 in the financial year 1956/57. Most of the roads are, however, as yet only earth surfaced and become virtually impassable in wet weather. Traffic densities are at present low, but are expected to increase with the agricultural development following on the Swynnerton Plan.

During the year under review the construction of the new section of the Great North Road between Broderick Falls and the Uganda Border, at Tororo, was completed to gravel standard.

A few mileages of interest are: Mombasa to Nairobi, 307 miles; Nairobi to Tororo (Uganda Border), 284 miles; Nairobi to Nyeri, 98 miles; Nairobi to Kisumu, 210 miles; Mombasa to Malindi, 75 miles; Nairobi to Kericho, 173 miles; Nairobi to Namanga (Tanganyika Border), 105 miles.

AVIATION

1957 saw the tenth anniversary of both the East African Airways Corporation and the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

In 1947, East Africa was served by only three scheduled international airlines, with a total of nine return services per week, and the most advanced aircraft then operating through the territories was the 44-seater Douglas D.C.4, cruising at 220 m.p.h. In 1957 14 international airlines operated a total of 40 return services per week with aircraft having seating capacities up to 91 and cruising speeds of between 300 and 450 m.p.h.

Scheduled trunk route operators during the year were: British Overseas Airways Corporation, South African Airways, Air France, Air-India, Airwork, Hunting Clan, Alitalia, Scandinavian Air Lines System, El-Al (Israel Air Lines), Aden and Central African Airways.

In addition, the East African Airways Corporation and Caspair Air Charters (Caspair) operated internal scheduled services connecting most of the major centres at frequencies in accordance with demand.

Aircraft

The new Heron aircraft for the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, ordered from De Havilland's in May, 1956, together with a very comprehensive range of radio equipment, was delivered in June, 1957.

The main developments during the year under review were the introduction of the 91-seater Britannias by B.O.A.C., and of Viscounts by Central African Airways and Messrs. Hunting Clan and Airwork. The East African Airways Corporation maintained its steady expansion in the aviation world, with both trunk and internal services showing increases in the number of passengers and freight carried. The Canadair, a Canadian-built variation of the Douglas D.C.4 with Rolls-Royce engines, was introduced on the East African Airways trunk and regional routes during the year.

A Mosquito aircraft was introduced to East Africa by a newly formed company for the purpose of conducting a high-level aerial survey of the north-east section of the Northern Frontier Province and the coastline.

Specialized Services

The all-freight service run by Messrs. Hunting Clan and Airwork continued to provide an inlet for varied cargoes.

Aerodromes

The new international airport for Kenya situated outside Nairobi at Embakasi was almost completed during 1957. The main runway, 10,000 feet in length, was completed in April, 1957, as also were the foundations and drainage of the main apron. Hydrant refuelling was installed, and is capable of accommodating 12 of the largest type of aircraft at present using Eastleigh Airport. Navigational aids and civil engineering work were well in hand.

Aerodromes in use in Kenya during the year numbered 42, of which two are private licensed aerodromes.

Accidents

The number of accidents has shown a decrease over the 1956 figures; there were five notifiable accidents, of which only one involved loss of life.

Navigational Services

V.H.F. Omni-ranges (V.O.R.) were installed at Embakasi and Entebbe by the agents of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. These two ranges, together with that installed at the same time at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are new to Africa.

The system of advisory air routes introduced in 1955 continued to receive acceptance and approval by all operators.

The dissemination of meteorological information was improved by the introduction of teleprinter services, and the percentage of successful intercepts is now in the neighbourhood of 90 per cent, against the average of only 70 per cent a year ago.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL SERVICES IN KENYA

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is a Self-Contained Service of the High Commission and the Postmaster-General is an *ex officio* Member of the Central Legislative Assembly.

So far as these services in Kenya are concerned, they are the responsibility of the Regional Director, Kenya Region, whose headquarters are in Nairobi.

Staff

The total number of staff employed in Kenya Region is 3,518, of whom 252 are European, 613 Asian and 2,653 African. Of this number 1,400 are subordinate service employees.

352 trainees were passed out of the Combined Training School during 1957, of these 159 were staff attending refresher or more advanced courses.

Postal Service

At the end of December, 1957, there were 218 post offices in Kenya, an increase of five over 1956. Telegraph service was available at 140 of these offices.

There were 83 departmental offices (i.e. post offices staffed by full-time officers of the Administration) and 135 postal agencies (i.e. small post offices operated either by agents on contract with the Administration or by officers of provincial administration or East African Railways and Harbours). During the year a new branch office was opened in Makupa Road, Mombasa, to replace the branch office at Majengo which was pulled down in connexion with building alterations to the District Office.

It is estimated that 76,675,000 letters, postcards and printed papers were handled in Kenya by the Administration during 1957. This figure cannot be directly compared with the 1956 figure as the method of collating this data has been altered to give a more dependable result. The number of parcels handled, 911,000, was 1.6 per cent more than the previous year.

During the year, 3,362 additional private boxes were installed at post offices in Kenya making a total of 24,522 and 32 new stamp vendors' licences were granted in 24 places where the establishment of post offices is not yet warranted.

In pursuance of the policy of extending postal services into the rural areas contracts were entered into for the conveyance of mails to eight new offices. The mail services to Fort Hall, Sagana, Kerugoya, Kutus, Embu and Chogoria were improved.

Telegraph Service

Because of the continued expansion of the telephone service there was a further decrease in the number of inland telegrams handled in Kenya from 790,666 in 1956 to 722,595 in 1957. There was also a slight decrease in foreign telegrams from 525,890 to 518,918. The phonogram service, whereby telegrams can be telephoned, continued to be popular and in Nairobi alone 129,423 telegrams were dealt with by this means during the year. This represents an increase of approximately 16 per cent.

The demand for private teleprinter facilities continued and nine new circuits were provided during the year although six circuits were withdrawn.

Telephone Service

By the end of 1957 there were 119 telephone exchanges in operation in Kenya, of which 39 were automatic. These exchanges are connected by an extensive network of trunk circuits carried by land lines and by V.H.F. wireless channels.

Four completely new automatic exchanges and four new manual exchanges were provided. In addition, two existing manual exchanges were converted to automatic working and three automatic and two manual exchanges were extended to cater for additional subscribers' lines. The number of telephone subscribers rose by 9 per cent but, in spite of this, there was still a large waiting list of applicants to whom it had not been possible to provide telephone service.

Trunk and junction services were improved during the year by the provision of 99 additional circuits. There was a further extension of subscriber dialling over trunk lines. This resulted in the number of trunk calls handled by operators falling by 149,243 to 2,218,171. The number of local calls made increased by 2,773,732 to 28,871,925.

Several private automatic branch exchanges were installed during the year.

Remittance Services

These include the sale and cashing of postal and money orders. The number of postal orders issued numbered 560,349, an increase of 11.1 per cent over 1956, and the value increased from £451,572 to £506,915. Postal orders encashed numbered 169,848, an increase of 5.5 per cent, and their value increased from £139,960 to £166,489.

During the year 149,152 money orders were issued, an increase of 1.1 per cent over 1956. The value of money orders decreased by 3.6 per cent to £1,080,590. The decrease is attributable to the placing on sale at larger offices of £3, £4 and £5 denomination postal orders. The number of money orders paid rose by 11.4 per cent to 131,548, and the value increased by 6.1 per cent to £816,687.

Savings Bank

The bank is managed by the Postmaster-General on behalf of the Kenya Government.

During 1957 withdrawals from accounts exceeded deposits by £1,070,000.

The number of depositors in Kenya increased by 8.7 per cent from 252,368 in 1956 to 274,204 at the end of 1957. The total sum deposited with the Kenya Savings Bank was £8,997,000.

Miscellaneous Services

The total sales of Kenya Government revenue stamps in 1957 amounted to £62,150. In order to offer better facilities to the public, the full range of revenue stamps, previously held at Nairobi and Mombasa only, was placed on sale at six other main post offices, and arrangements were made for other departmental post offices to hold stocks of any denomination in regular demand.

Radio Receiving Licences

By the end of the year 24,825 licences were in use, an increase of 4.2 per cent over the 1956 figure.

Buildings

At the end of December, 1957, there were 139 operational buildings in Kenya owned by the Administration, whilst 38 were rented and three held on loan.

During 1957 the following buildings were completed:

- (a) Two telephone exchanges, at Kabete and St. Austins.
- (b) Three post offices/telephone exchanges at Sotik, Uplands and Kiganjo.
- (c) Post office at Kisii.
- (d) Accommodation for two V.H.F. equipment at Nanyuki.
- (e) Two houses for senior officers at Mombasa.
- (f) One house for the D.E.O., Kericho.
- (g) One house for the Postmaster, Uplands.
- (h) Six quarters for African staff at Yala.
- (i) Eighty flatlets for African staff at Mombasa.
- (j) Forty single quarters for African staff at Mombasa.

Alterations were made to the following buildings:

- (a) Nairobi Head Post Office: private box bays, to allow for reorganization and installation of additional private boxes increasing the total from 5,680 to 7,600.
 - (b) Telephone House, Nairobi, first floor.
 - (c) Naivasha Post Office.
 - (d) Kericho.
- } To allow for the installation of 2V.F. equipment.

CHAPTER 12—GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

GENERAL

In February, the headquarters of the Broadcasting Section moved into the new premises in Travin Road, which had been occupied by other sections of the Department towards the end of 1956. These provided improved accommodation, including an additional studio. February also saw the inauguration of the new regional broadcasting station for West Kenya, sited at Kisumu.

For financial reasons it was found necessary to modify the plan for broadcasting development formulated by the Kenya Broadcasting Commission in 1954. During May and June, Mr. D. B. Weigall, a senior engineer seconded from the B.B.C., visited Kenya to prepare a revised technical scheme. As a result of his recommendations, orders were placed for new transmitters to the value of some £70,000.

In March, the first African elections for Legislative Council took place. Much of the publicity material in connexion with these had been prepared in the latter part of 1956, but the Department continued, up to the time of the elections, to use all available methods for instructing the African public how to register and vote.

In November, the Secretary of State announced his proposals for a new constitution. All the resources of the Department were utilized in explaining these, and a campaign was commenced (and was still in full swing at the close of the year) to explain to the African public the benefits to be derived from the constitution and to counter misrepresentations put out by its detractors.

The coronation of the Aga Khan in October was a notable occasion which was fully covered by the production sections. The Press Section also gave assistance in this event.

The year saw a change of policy in respect of vernacular newspapers. The district news-sheets, which had been financed by African district councils assisted by Government grants, were discontinued and their place was taken by provincial newspapers produced wholly by the Department.

Kenya's contribution to the International Geophysical Year consisted of a scientific expedition on Mount Kenya which began in December, and to which the Department attached the Press Officer and cine-cameraman.

PRESS SECTION

Visiting newspaper correspondents, film companies, television teams, authors, photographers, lecturers, students and many others, continued to make use of the facilities provided to give visitors a chance to see for themselves things of interest in the Colony.

Illustrated feature articles prepared during the year numbered 61, and many of these received good publicity in journals in Britain, the United States and Commonwealth countries.

Newspapers continued to make good use of Press releases on Government and related activities; during the year these totalled 1,200. Opportunities were provided through the Press Section for journalists to attend conferences with Ministers and Government officers to explain and interpret Government policy and projects. A steady stream of enquiries from the world Press were dealt with, and there was a welcome increase in useful direct contacts between newspapers and Ministers and Heads of Departments.

As part of its work in assisting the East Africa Tourist Travel Association to publicize the tourist attractions of Kenya, the Press Section produced an illustrated brochure entitled *Kenya Safari*. Work was begun on a tourist folder for visitors on similar lines, and also on a poster designed to attract tourists.

A special publicity campaign was launched on behalf of the Tea Board of Kenya designed to draw attention to the development and scope of the Kenya Tea Industry. The campaign included preparation of a special illustrated booklet on the tea industry, for distribution overseas and in the Colony.

Regular publications issued by the Press Section included *Kenya Calling*, *Kenya Today*, *Students' Newsletter*, and the *K.I.O. Fortnightly*.

A special assignment carried out during the year was publicizing the work of the International Geophysical Year Expedition to Mount Kenya and, with an official cine-cameraman, the Press Officer made two trips up the mountain collecting material for articles and broadcasting, and also took many photographs of the activities of the scientific team.

At the end of the year the Press Office had started on the preparation of advance publicity material for the new Nairobi Airport and on arrangements for Press, photo, newsreel, television and broadcasting coverage of the opening ceremony in March, 1958.

The office of the Kenya Public Relations Officer in London continued to act as the main channel for the distribution of material in the United Kingdom. Material is also distributed direct to the British Information Services in America and the U.K. Information Offices in Johannesburg, New Delhi, Karachi, Melbourne, Sydney, Colombo and Ottawa, as well as to newspapers. Outlets in other countries were provided by the Colonial Office Press Section and Central Office of Information.

BROADCASTING SECTION

At the end of the year the Department was operating a National Service from Nairobi, and four Regional Services—for Southern Province from Nairobi, for Central Province from Nyeri, for Coast Province from Mombasa, and for Nyanza and Upper Rift Valley Provinces from Kisumu. Broadcasting on these Services amounted to just over 166 hours a week, as follows:

Nairobi (National Service)	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours a week
Nairobi (Kamba Regional Service)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week
Nyeri (Central Province Regional Service)	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week
Mombasa (Coast Regional Service)	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week
Kisumu (West Kenya Regional Service)	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours a week

Shortly after the move into the new studios in Travin Road, during February, lunch-time programmes, which had been discontinued for more than a year, were reintroduced, and there is no doubt that these have fulfilled a valuable function in that they included a news bulletin at a time suitable to certain listeners who were unable to listen to the evening bulletins.

The section was very closely involved in preparations for the African elections in March and in publication of the results. Special programmes were introduced before the elections explaining voters' eligibility, registration, polling, etc., and at the time of the elections regular programmes were interrupted to broadcast the results as they were received. Comments from listeners showed that this was greatly appreciated, especially in the more remote districts.

The second major campaign of the year centred around the new constitution outlined by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in November. This was fully explained and special "Question and Answer" programmes were prepared to ensure that they were understood by all the African Broadcasting Service listeners.

As in previous years, the section sent various recorded material to the B.B.C. and other overseas organizations for incorporation in their home and external services. At the end of June, the B.B.C. introduced a special Swahili service on two days a week which has been rebroadcast over the A.B.S. National network in Nairobi.

The West Kenya Regional Station at Kisumu was opened in February and commenced broadcasting on short waves in the four main vernaculars of the Nyanza and Upper Rift Valley Provinces—Luo, Luhya, Kalenjin and Kisii—as well as Swahili.

A medium wave transmitter was installed at Kisumu in July and its operation resulted in greatly improved reception within 20 miles of the town.

The Coast Regional Station at Mombasa, which celebrated its tenth anniversary during the year, also benefited from the installation of a medium wave transmitter, giving a first class service on and near the island, although reception from the short wave transmitter continued to be unreliable in parts of the Province.

Hours of broadcasting from the Mombasa Station were increased from 3½ hours daily to six hours on week-days and eight hours on Sundays. Broadcasts were in Kimvita (the Mombasa dialect of Swahili), Arabic and standard Swahili—some 60 per cent of the total being devoted to Kimvita programmes.

FILMS SECTION

Film Production—16 mm. Films for Africans

During the year the Section completed 12 films.

Feature productions of major importance included *How You Vote* (a sequel to the successful *Registration of Voters*), *Princess*

Margaret in Mombasa, *Princess Margaret in Nairobi* and *Princess Margaret in Rift, Nyanza and Southern Provinces*. The three Royal Tour films, recorded in both Swahili and English, were all in colour and each had a running-time of half an hour. They proved to be the most popular features of the year. *Princess Margaret in Mombasa* was shown at the Mogadishu Film Festival of 1957, together with *Kenya—Story of Progress*, a film made in 1956 for the Department by Mercury Film Productions. The latter film achieved the distinction of winning the premier award as the “best documentary on social and economic development in an African territory” at the Festival.

Reports from many parts of the Colony indicated that, as with *Registration of Voters*, the film *How You Vote* achieved its object of clarifying voting procedure. Following the showing of this film, requests came from Zanzibar and Tanganyika that special films on the same subject be made by the Department for these territories. *Pamba ni Pesa*, a colour film made at the Coast by the film unit for the Agricultural Department, was used extensively and with success early in the year to support a campaign to encourage correct methods of cotton growing.

A film outlining the dangers of polio, and another designed to support a campaign for the mass X-ray of Africans for tuberculosis, were completed by the end of the year. Filmed but not received for recording was another explaining the life cycle of the tapeworm and the correct preventive measures.

35 mm. Material for Television and Newsreels

Coverage of news events included: H.H. the Aga Khan's first visit to Nairobi; H.H. the Aga Khan's enthronement; and the Colonial Secretary's visit. All were used on television or in U.K. newsreels, and the Aga Khan's enthronement was given T.V. showing in the U.S.A. A special assignment for B.B.C. television was a coverage of the 1957 Royal Show at Mitchell Park. This material was given a country-wide screening on a T.V. farming programme, and led to a request that more agricultural subjects be filmed by the Department for B.B.C. television.

Film Distribution

The Department's library distributed 35 mm. copies of *British News* each week to five cinema circuits covering the major towns in the Colony.

The 16 mm. film library now has copies of 511 sound and 935 silent films. 104 new titles were added to the library, and over 8,000 films were sent out during the year.

PUBLICATIONS SECTION

This section was responsible for the production and distribution of all the Department printed material designed for Kenya Africans.

The main output of the section consisted of a number of regular publications. For the greater part of the year these were four illustrated monthly Regional Magazines, a monthly illustrated Radio Magazine, four monthly women's papers, two fortnightly news-sheets, and a quarterly Sports Review.

The four Regional Magazines (*Pamoja*, *Joluo*, *Agikuyu* and *Akamba*) were produced in different languages designed to cover the tribal groups of the main regions of the Colony, and had a combined circulation of 136,000 of each issue. The purpose of these magazines was to present the achievements of the Government and the progress being made in the Colony by means of feature articles and illustrations and at the same time to encourage African authorship by publishing suitable contributions in the form of stories and articles.

The radio magazine *Habari za Radio*, the official organ of the African Broadcasting Service Listeners' Club, was distributed to all club members and others interested in broadcasting.

The women's papers, in four languages, were published on behalf of the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* (Progress of Women) Movement, but owing to difficulties in distribution it was decided towards the end of the year to discontinue their publication and to replace them by publishing special articles for women in the Regional Magazines.

The year saw a change in policy when it was decided to close down the 14 District News-sheets, which had been published by African district councils with financial and editorial assistance from the Department, and to replace them with eight Provincial Newspapers. The purpose of these was to provide provincial and district news and information, and they were controlled and published by the Provincial Offices of the Department.

Although wherever possible regular publications were used for Government publicity and instruction, the Section also produced posters, booklets and leaflets needed to assist the work of various Government Departments, and for such special campaigns as the African Elections, Land Consolidation and publicizing the new constitution. 29 of these were produced, with a total distribution of some 417,000 copies.

In addition to the distribution of its own publications, amounting to over 2,000,000 copies, the Section handled 125,000 posters, booklets and magazines supplied by the Colonial Office and Central Office of Information.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

A total of 2,625 new negatives were added to the black-and-white library. Print production totalled 34,187 for the use of the Press and Publications Sections of the Department, the Public Relations Officer in London, other Public Relations Organizations, Government Departments, and for display purposes.

In addition to displays in the Department's own offices, mounted prints were supplied for agricultural and other shows, notably the 1957 Royal Show, where there were over 300 of the Department's prints, at the Kenya Stand at the Norwich Show in England, and for the new offices of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

PROVINCIAL OFFICES

The five Provincial Offices provide an extension of the work of the Department at Provincial level and certain services in the districts.

Developments in Regional Broadcasting Stations and the production of Provincial newspapers, the day-to-day work which was the responsibility of Provincial Offices, have been dealt with under the appropriate sections.

Apart from the Department's publications and broadcasts, its main impact on Africans living in the remoter areas was through its information and cinema vans, which were largely used to support the Administration and social service Departments in instructional and development campaigns.

In these district campaigns, the work of the cinema and information vans was supported by broadcasts and, in many cases, by the production of special publications to supplement information contained in provincial newspapers. 16 of these special publications were produced by Provincial Offices during the year.

Press and Public Relations work formed a large part of the duties of most Provincial Information Officers who, in addition to acting as conducting officers for visiting journalists and others reporting the activities of important visitors, prepared a large number of stories and feature articles for the use of the Press Section. Many of these were illustrated by photographs taken by the Provincial Information Officers themselves.

PRESS

Two major new publications which appeared in 1957 were *African Life*, a pictorial monthly covering general matters, and *Looking Glass* a pictorial, monthly women's magazine.

Principal Newspapers and Periodicals

Daily :

East African Standard.

Mombasa Times.

Daily Chronicle.

Kenya Daily Mail (English and Gujarati).

Weekly :

Kenya Weekly News.

Sunday Post.

New Comment.

Colonial Times.

Baraza (Swahili).

Jicho (Swahili).

Ramogi (Luo).

Tazama (Swahili).

Thome (Kikamba).

Ngao (Swahili).

Kihoto (Gikuyu).

Goan Voice.

The Globe (English and Konkani).

The Observer (English and Gujarati).

Africa Samachar (Gujarati).

Monthly :

East African Trade and Industry.

The Kenya Farmer (published every two months).

The East African Farmer and Planter.

African Life.

Looking Glass.

Field, Farm and Garden.

Quarterly :

Kenya Today (Department of Information illustrated magazine).

BROADCASTING

European programmes are broadcast from two stations, one owned and operated by Cable and Wireless Limited and the other the Forces Broadcasting Station. Asian broadcasts are also transmitted by Cable and Wireless Limited.

The Department of Information is responsible for broadcasts to Africans. The Department has its own transmitting stations in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nyeri, and broadcasts in a total of seven different languages to Africans and Arabs throughout the Colony.

Licence fees remained at Sh. 30 per annum, with reduced licences at Sh. 5 for Africans unable to meet the full fees.

FILMS

Work was commenced on Kenya's first Drive-in Cinema which, when completed in 1958, will be situated just outside Nairobi.

Two series of television films for showing in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. were shot in Kenya during the year. The two companies concerned were still shooting a further series at the close of the year.

Commercial cinemas exist in many of the large centres in Kenya, including Nairobi, Machakos, Thomson's Falls, Kisumu, Mombasa, Kericho and Nanyuki.

CHAPTER 13—LOCAL FORCES

1957 was an important milestone in the Military affairs of Kenya. On 1st July the East African territories resumed from the War Department the financial responsibilities for their local forces. On that day the Commander-in-Chief was replaced by a General Officer Commanding, who is responsible to the three East African Governors for the command, training, operations, military administration and efficiency of the forces.

Also on the same day the East African Land Forces Organization was established by Order in Council. The Organization is composed of the Ministers responsible for defence in each of the three territories. A Permanent Secretary to the Organization was appointed and has Powers to act on behalf of the Organization which is responsible for appointing civilian employees, procuring stores and supplies, preparation of the estimates and the supervision and controlling of funds of the Organization.

When the change of control of the local forces from the War Department to the East African Land Forces Organization took place, all troops of the East African Corps were disbanded with the exception of the East African Chaplains Unit which now belongs to the King's African Rifles.

Composition of the Forces

On the 1st July, 1957, the regular local forces, raised wholly or partly in Kenya, consisted of:

- 3rd, 2nd/3rd, 5th and 11th Battalions, King's African Rifles;
- A signal squadron and a Brigade signal troop, King's African Rifles (late East Africa Corps of Signals);
- A pool of Chaplains, East Africa Army Chaplains Department;
- Two mechanical transport companies, and one independent animal transport troop, King's African Rifles (late East Africa Army Service Corps);
- A workshop detachment and three light aid detachments, King's African Rifles (late East Africa Electrical and Mechanical Engineers);
- A pool of Education Instructors, King's African Rifles (late East Africa Army Education Corps).

In the second half of the year the 2nd/3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles was disbanded.

The Territorial Forces

The territorial force is the Kenya Regiment. This comprises a Regimental Headquarters, a Headquarters Company, seven rifle companies and a Training Centre.

The Role of the Forces

The East African Land Forces have as their role internal security and the local defence of the East African Territories. Unit establishments have been framed accordingly.

Personnel

Officers and British warrant officers and non-commissioned officers are still in the main provided on loan from the British Army. The rest of the members of the forces are Africans, who hold ranks up to the new warrant rank of effendi. During 1957 a number of effendis completed their training and took their places in units as commanders of platoons. As effendis become available the rank of warrant officer platoon commander is gradually disappearing.

A small number of officers are now serving on Queen's Commissions in the East African Land Forces. Suitable candidates of all races are being sought, who, after a period of preliminary training in Kenya, will receive instruction at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, with a view to eventual appointment to East African Land Forces. It is hoped that the first cadets will be selected, trained and sent to Sandhurst during 1958.

The Kenya Regiment

The end of 1956 saw the disbandment of the last operational company of the Regiment, which was embodied at the outset of the Emergency in 1952. The Regiment now has two units, the Territorial Battalion and its Training Centre at Nakuru.

During 1957 the Battalion established itself and consolidated its newly formed companies. There are seven rifle companies, and a Headquarters company, which includes a 3-inch Mortar Platoon and a Signal Platoon. These companies have their headquarters at six different centres.

The training of the Battalion is carried out at weekend camps and at an annual camp lasting a fortnight. Particular stress was laid during 1957 on the teaching of various aspects of conventional, as opposed to forest, warfare.

The Training Centre held three four-month courses of 80-90 recruits each during the year. After completing their initial training these men are liable for four years' service in the Territorial Battalion.

Training

Training in units is designed to fit troops for their role of internal security and local defence. Recruits are trained in special training companies attached to infantry battalions. Each of the Kenya battalions has one such company, which is designed to handle up to 60 recruits at any one time. Tradesmen, signallers and drivers from mechanical transport companies are trained in special training sub-units of the principal technical units. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering tradesmen are trained by a small military training team attached to the civilian command workshops.

Plans have been laid for the training of junior leaders of all three territories in a single unit to be located in Kenya. In due course this unit will normally have 150 junior leaders in training in three batches each of 50 and each at different stages of training. The full course for junior leaders will last for 4½ years, with an intake of about 50 every 18 months. The first batch of 50 junior leaders will be accepted into the unit during January, 1958, but the unit will not build up to its full strength until about January, 1961. Out of each batch of 50 junior leaders, 30 will normally come from Kenya tribes and will be destined, when trained, for service in Kenya units. The aim of the Junior Leader Company is to develop the intelligence, education and powers of leadership of suitable African boys with a view to their becoming N.C.O.s and eventually qualifying for warrant rank. It is hoped that one or two suitable candidates for Sandhurst may be found from time to time from the output of the Junior Leader Company but it is not the aim of the training to produce Sandhurst candidates.

Administration

As a measure of economy civilians are employed in the East African Land Forces wherever possible. For example civilians are employed in the Command Depot, Command Ammunition Depot, Command Workshops, Barrack Services and Pay and Records Offices, etc.

Operations

Since the withdrawal of the Army from operations against *Mau Mau* in November, 1956, the forces have concentrated on reorganization and on training for their present role. However, in December, 1957, events on the Kenya/Ethiopian international frontier in the Turkana District of the Northern Province necessitated the deployment of one battalion to assist the police in the protection of the local Turkana tribesmen.

CHAPTER 14—GENERAL

CORYNDON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

There was a considerable increase in the number of school-children visiting the Museum. The total number reached the record figure of 82,811. These visits included some from as far away as Arusha in Tanganyika Territory to the South, and Kisumu to the West.

Against this increase of schoolchildren, there was a slight decrease in the number of adults paying to visit the Museum, and the figure was only 67,456 compared with 69,264 the year before.

A number of new habitat groups were installed in the Mammal Hall, including those dealing with Abbot's Duiker and Klipspringer, and a complete rearrangement of the Bongo group. In the Bird Gallery a large number of new exhibit cases were arranged and opened to the public. In the Aga Khan Hall a collection of ethnographic paintings by Joy Adamson were placed on exhibition.

A number of very successful collecting trips were carried out during the year, and many specimens completely new to the collection were obtained, as well as some new to science. Amongst these were successful expeditions by members of the staff to the Bwamba Forest in Uganda, where three species of birds not previously recorded in East Africa were obtained, as well as thirty-six specimens not previously recorded in the Museum collection; a visit to the Coast where numerous fishes much needed for the exhibition halls were obtained; and an expedition to Olduvai Gorge where a very successful season resulted in the collection of many fossils, a number representing species previously unknown or little known from that area. The Botanist made a very successful collecting trip to Somaliland.

CULTURAL EVENTS

The general high standard of productions and increased patronage from all sections of the community again justified the reputation which the Kenya National Theatre holds as the Colony's centre for drama, music and dancing. *Salad Days* the year's most successful musical, was staged in January and again in October and November. A second musical, *The Yeomen of the Guard*, played to capacity for the six performances given. Amongst many dramatic productions were, *Antigone*, *Henry The Fifth* and Thornton Wilders' comedy *The Matchmaker*.

Both European and Indian ballet continued to attract a numerous following, though there were fewer visiting stars than in previous years. The full length ballet *Ram Vanvas* was presented by the Kenya Eastern Arts.

A Drama festival in May and a Music festival in July, the most important cultural events in the Theatre's calendar, attracted great interest throughout the Colony, bringing competitors from widely dispersed parts of East Africa.

The Drama Festival was adjudicated by Norman Marshall, Esq., and the Music Festival by Hubert Dawkes, Esq., B.Mus. (Lond.), F.R.C.O. (for music).

During the year the East Africa Conservatoire of Music sponsored visits to the Colony of Caspar Cassado, the 'cellist, Peter Katin, the pianist, Yfrah Newman, the violinist, Howard Ferguson, the pianist and the Glack Quartette from Prague, all of whom gave concerts in the Kenya National Theatre and elsewhere in the Colony. Messrs. New Theatres Ltd., sponsored a visit of Badura Skoda, the pianist.

Towards the end of the year the re-formed Nairobi Orchestra gave concerts in the Duke of Gloucester Hall at the Royal Technical College and the Goan Institute, Nairobi, in aid of the Polio Fund.

An exhibition of Contemporary British Painting, which was brought to East Africa by the British Council, was exhibited in Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu and aroused considerable interest.

The exhibition consisted of 48 paintings by British artists some of whom are quite young though one or two are no longer living. All the exhibits represented aspects of British painting in the last half century.

The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society entered its 30th year and continued to make a major contribution to the fostering of arts and crafts throughout the Colony. It organized two art exhibitions, a craft show, and the exhibition of contemporary British art provided by the British Council. All these exhibitions were open to the general public and contained arts and craft exhibited by members of all races in the Colony.

The Society also organized art classes and lectures, and assisted the schools in fostering arts and crafts among the children.

The Nairobi Puppet Theatre Club which has a permanent Puppet Theatre in Nairobi put on: Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*, Puccini's opera *La Boheme* and *Operation Magic Mirror*. New groups started in Kitale and Nyeri produced successful versions of *The Mikado* and *I Pagliacci*.

GAME

In the year under review hunting enjoyed a boom and the number of *safari* parties exceeded the number of locations available for hunting. It is the policy of the Game Department to make hunting areas controlled areas under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance. These areas are then subdivided into hunting locations and fees charged per animal shot in these locations are paid to the local African District Council thus stimulating African interest in the preservation and control of game animals.

The schedules to the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance were revised and more animals were made the subject of special licences. The Chief Game Warden is thereby made aware of the numbers of animals being shot on licence.

Very little control shooting was required save in the areas bordering on the forests of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya where game animals damaged farmlands. A special Game Control Team was formed in this area to work under the general direction of the Board of Agriculture. Efforts were also made to capture rare animals such as Thomas Cob and Rothchild's or Uganda Giraffe in areas where they conflict with farming interests and transport them to game reserves.

In the tsetse fly zone the shooting of animals is prohibited in an effort to save game that is rapidly dwindling in numbers for various reasons. Only photographing the animals is permitted, but the clearing of tsetse bush and the increasing herds of cattle in the area are driving the game away.

The large number of elephant and rhino carcasses found between Kitui and the Coast was proof of the vast amount of poaching which had been carried out and which made it necessary to intensify the anti-poaching drive in conjunction with anti-poaching teams under the control of the Director of National Parks. Satisfactory results have been achieved.

The Ivory Room at Mombasa, in which game trophies and ivory are auctioned, came under the control of the department during the year and a special Warden has been appointed to superintend the trade in trophies and conduct the sales of ivory.

The Game Policy Committee appointed in 1956 held a number of meetings during the year and its final report is likely to be presented to the Governor early in 1958.

ROYAL NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks at Nairobi and Tsavo and the National Reserve at Amboseli continued to attract many visitors and tourists. In Nairobi the main attraction was the lion, of which thirty have been counted in a single morning. In the Tsavo Parks, where elephants abound, a recent survey revealed that poaching in the area had been carried out on an extensive scale. The anti-poaching drive was therefore intensified and ivory seized showed that about three thousand elephants had been illegally killed in the last few years. The campaign has been so successful that it is now believed that for the first time the Park is free from poachers. Damage was also done by elephants and by tribesmen who in the process of collecting honey set on fire and damaged many square miles of the Park.

In the Marsabit National Reserve there was prolonged rainfall during the second quarter of the year, particularly over low lying desert country. A lake fifty miles long formed in the Chalbi Desert and most of the wild animals moved out from the forest on Marsabit mountain and did not return there for some months. During the year an elephant known to many as Mahomed of Marsabit was found dead, presumably from natural causes. His sound tusk measured ten feet four inches and weighed 141 pounds; his broken tusk weighed 117 pounds. His place in the district has already been taken by "Ahmed" with tusks which appear to be even larger than those Mahomed possessed.

A new "Treetops" hotel was opened in June, near the site of the one burned down by *Mau Mau*.

The Mountain Parks remained closed, but as Emergency operations have now virtually ceased in these areas, it is hoped they will soon be reopened. The Warden of the Mountain National Parks joined the party of scientists who climbed Mount Kenya in December to obtain scientific data in connexion with the International Geophysical Year.

The protracted rains in the Amboseli area provided better grazing and caused the level of the water in the swamps to rise. Many wild fowl were attracted and water fowl were observed there towards the end of the dry season whereas they normally move out when the rains cease and native cattle are driven into the area to graze.

With regard to National monuments, progress was maintained in the excavations at Gedi and with cataloguing and drawing the numerous sherds from minor buildings. It is suggested from the amount of porcelain of the 15th century recovered from the excavations that Gedi ceased to be a flourishing town in that period although some buildings continued to be used after the 16th century.

Officers from the Gulbenkian Trust who visited Fort Jesus during the year considered that it was one of the finest examples of Portuguese colonial military architecture. A report has been made to the Trust and it is hoped that funds will be forthcoming for the restoration of the Fort as an historical monument and as a museum.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

During the year 1957 there was a slight increase in the number of overseas visitors to East Africa, particularly of American nationals studying the political, social and economic problems of the territories. Various Missions also travelled through the area seeking information on tourism, social and political development, veterinary research and African nutrition, agricultural progress and education.

Among the distinguished visitors to East Africa during the year were:

H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark; H.H. the Aga Khan; the Right Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. Duncan Sandys, Minister for Defence; the Earl of Selkirk, First Lord of the Admiralty; H.E. Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, Japanese Ambassador to the United Kingdom; Vice-Admiral H. W. Biggs, C.-in-C., East Indies; Air-Marshal Sir Hubert Patch, C.-in-C., Middle East Air Forces; General Sir Charles Loewen, Adjutant-General to the Forces; Admiral Munroe, U.S. Navy; Commander Sir Stephen and Lady King-Hall; Sir David Campbell, President of the General Medical Council; Miss A. M. Scorrer, Chief Inspector of the Children's Department of the Colonial Office and Miss F. N. Udell, Chief Nursing Sister, Colonial Office.

TOURIST TRADE

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association maintained its overseas representation in the United States and its office in London. In association with the East African Airways Corporation a new office in Durban, Union of South Africa, will be opened early in 1958 and consideration is being given to the possibility of opening a further office in Salisbury, Central African Federation. The Association's programme of advertising tourist facilities in all East African territories was continued with particular emphasis on the United States, Europe, the Central African Federation and the Union of South Africa. There has been an ever-increasing number of enquiries from visitors from the Central African Federation and the Union of South Africa who are interested in spending a holiday in East Africa.

Complete statistics of visitors to Kenya during 1957 are not yet available but it is estimated that some 38,850 tourists came to the Colony from overseas. This figure shows a marked increase on previous years.

In Nairobi arrangements were completed for financing the building of extensions to a well-known hotel. When completed, the most modern and up-to-date accommodation will be available to improve the hotel situation in the city, the demand for which will undoubtedly increase when the new Nairobi Airport comes into operation in 1958.

In Mombasa the accommodation problem has been greatly eased by the building of a new hotel in the commercial centre and by improvements to a number of others. A new luxury hotel is under construction on a magnificent site overlooking the harbour and will be a great asset to the tourist industry at the Coast.

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association participated in a number of exhibitions during the year which included the Somalia Fair at Mogadishu, the Royal Show at Norwich where the exhibit was included in the stand of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, and at an International Travelrama which was held in New York.

During the year the Nairobi City Council produced an excellent pamphlet in colour entitled "Nairobi, City in the Sun" and the Kenya Department of Information in collaboration with the East Africa Tourist Travel Association produced and distributed *Kenya Safari* also in colour. The official monthly magazine *Kenya Today* published by the Department of Information emphasizes the tourist attractions of the Colony. It is estimated that the tourist industry brought into Kenya a total of not less than £4,500,000 in revenue during the year under review.

SPORT

The Kenya Amateur Athletic Association held its championships at Kisumu, witnessed by a crowd of 12,000. This most successful meeting produced four new Kenya records including the mile in 4 minutes 10.3 seconds and 22 ft. 9½ in. in the long jump. The Rift Valley Province retained the Inter-Provincial Shield.

The Inter-territorial Athletic Meeting with the other East African territories was held a week later in Kampala, Kenya won the Dundas Shield for the ninth successive year, scoring 162 points against Uganda's 116 and Tanganyika's 66. No less than nine records were set up at this meeting, and Antao Seraphino became the first Kenya athlete to clear 23 ft. in the long jump. Fifteen of the seventeen events were won by Kenya athletes.

Two new athletic fixtures during 1957 were the Kalenjin Games, and the Inter-district Meeting between Nandi and Kisii, both of which districts produce outstanding athletes.

Many other districts and provinces held successful athletic meetings and many new records were reported. At Nyeri, the Central Province Championships attracted a record crowd of 10,000 members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes and the Provincial Commissioner paid tribute to the part which football and athletics had played in healing the rift caused by the Emergency.

Once again, through the good offices of the United States Information Service, Kenya enjoyed visits from two world-ranking American athletes. Jack Davis, the record holder for the 120 yards hurdles, spent a week at the Jeanes School, Kabete, coaching Kenya hurdlers, and Mal Whitfield, a former 800 yards champion, paying a return visit, toured many parts of Kenya to demonstrate and lecture.

On the football field the Remington Cup Inter-District knock-out competition was won by Mombasa. North Nyanza, who had held the Cup for the past four years, however, won the Askwith Shield in the Inter-District League competition. They have held the Shield since the competition was inaugurated five years ago. They also beat Buganda in Kampala by nine goals to one to win the Queen's Visit Trophy.

The Gossage Cup for the Inter-territorial knock-out competition again eluded Kenya. Uganda beat Tanganyika by 4-2 in one semi-final and Kenya beat Zanzibar by 5-1 in the other. In the final, Uganda retained the trophy for the fourth successive year by the odd goal in three.

The Football Association of Kenya Challenge Cup for the winners of a knock-out competition open to all clubs in Kenya was won by a Ministry of Works team from Nakuru, who defeated the King's Shropshire Light Infantry team by 3 goals to 2.

The Millington-Drake Boxing Trophy was won by Uganda who defeated Kenya by 22 points to 13. Interest in boxing increased, particularly in Nairobi where the Amateur Boxing Association of Kenya arranged regular competitions in the African Estates.

During the year Kenya has again welcomed a number of distinguished visitors in various fields of sport.

The British Isles Amateur Golf Team, which included three Walker Cup players made a 30-day tour of Kenya in January, in the course of which a Kenya team scored a victory by 4 matches to 2. Another golfing event was the visit of Dai Rees and Ken Bousfield. Mr. J. A. Ogilvie became the first Kenya-born man to win the Kenya Golf Championship.

The visit to East Africa of the famous Sunder Cricket Club captained by the well-known Test player, Mustaq Ali, was a highlight of the cricketing year. The ninth Nairobi Cricket Festival was a most popular event and produced some good cricket. An M.C.C. touring side arrived in the last week of the year.

In Squash a visiting Springboks team won every game. The first Kenya Squash Racquets Association team to play outside the Colony toured the Central African Federation.

A combined Oxford and Cambridge Rugby Union team made a tour in June and in early September. Salisbury R.F.C. (Rhodesia) made a short three-match tour of Kenya including one game against East Africa in Nairobi.

British Davis Cup players, Billy Knight and Michael Davis, gave exhibition matches in February, and in November four of the world's top ranking Lawn-tennis players, members of Jack Kramer's professional "Circus", played a series of exhibition matches on the Nairobi Club Centre Court. For over four hours, Jack Kramer, Pancho Segura, Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall kept a capacity crowd of some 1,200 people on their toes.

In March, a team of Dutch Olympic swimmers paid a visit and other distinguished visitors included the World Snooker Champion, Horace Lindrum, and the Vice-President of the British Outward Bound Motor Racing Club, Jon Pertwee, who gave an exhibition of water ski-ing on the Nairobi dam.

The Imperial Racing Club of Ethiopia Polo team paid a welcome return visit to Kenya.

The Annual Coronation Safari Motor Rally, a gruelling 3,300-mile circuit over some of the worst roads in East Africa, was accorded international status and this year attracted 65 entries. The rally is said to rank second only to the Round Australia Rally in its demands on the stamina and endurance of both car and driver. A number of successful race meetings were held on the new Nakuru Park Motor Racing Circuit.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN KENYA

A list of Commonwealth and foreign countries represented in Kenya is given in Appendix 7.

PART III

CHAPTER 1—GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somaliland in the east and Ethiopia and the Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lies the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria. On the south side is Tanganyika Territory.

The Protectorate is a strip of land extending ten miles inland from high water mark and including the islands of the Lamu archipelago.

By air Nairobi airport is about 4,000 miles from London, or 24 hours journey on the trunk route to South Africa. Kilindini the port of Mombasa is nearly 5,000 miles by sea, via Suez.

The coastline is fringed with coral reefs and the shore is backed by a low platform of coral rock with lagoonal clays behind. This is cut in several places by deep water inlets, one of which gives access to the port of Kilindini, and towards the north forms part of the Lamu-Patta archipelago. In the southern portion of the coast, outcrops mostly of sandstone rise in ridges towards the interior high plains, but in the north and extending over the eastern section of the Northern Province young sedimentary rocks form an extensive plain below 1,000 ft.

Beyond the coastal region the land rises towards the great plateau of East Africa, composed of ancient crystalline "basement" rocks with occasional hills but mostly consisting of vast level expanses. After traversing the monotonous arid plateau the highlands are reached in the neighbourhood of Nairobi. These are found on either side of the Rift Valley which takes an approximate north-south course through Kenya.

The Rift Valley can be traced from Syria through the Red Sea and East Africa to Mozambique, and, after taking the form of the wide shallow trough in which Lake Rudolf lies, is a deeper, impressive feature in the highlands. The result of a system of fractures, the Central Rift Valley is about forty miles across and is bounded by escarpments up to two or three thousand feet high and backed by even greater heights in the Aberdare mountains which rise to over 13,000 ft.

The valley is dotted with small volcanoes and lakes, often visited by Flamingos. Although the volcanoes are inactive, steam vents and hot springs are numerous. Associated with the formation of the Rift Valley, great outpourings of lava occurred which form the highlands,

and the great volcanoes, now extinct, of Mt. Kenya (17,058 ft.) and Mt. Elgon (14,000 ft.). The highlands rise from the plateau at about 5,000 ft. and, with their greater relief, well watered valleys, deep soil and richer vegetation, form a sharp and variable contrast with the plateau.

Around Lake Victoria, other ancient rocks are exposed and a smaller Rift Valley, running approximately east-west, has been partly flooded to form the Kavirondo or Nyanza Gulf.

Because of the latitude the noonday sun is always high in the sky and the temperatures have only a small seasonal variation. Changes in humidity and cloudiness, however, can also induce a sensation of coolness or warmth. With its great range of altitude Kenya is a striking example of the modification of temperature by altitude and it may roughly be said that if the sea-level temperature is taken as 80° F. (Mombasa average 80.1° F.) the average temperature will decrease by a little less than 3° F. each thousand feet in the highlands.

This reduced temperature at 5,000 ft. and over, results in temperatures pleasant to Europeans, but the settled areas at over 9,000 ft. are rather cool (e.g. Equator at 9,062 ft. has a mean annual temperature of 56° F.) and glaciers are found on the top of Mt. Kenya down to 15,000 ft.

The amount and reliability of rainfall is the basic limitation to land use in Kenya. The growing of grain is generally restricted to areas with a strong probability of receiving at least 30 in. rain each year, and these conditions are limited to the Highlands, the Nyanza Province and a narrow belt along the coast. Maps produced for the East Africa Royal Commission show that over two-thirds of Kenya has a strong probability of receiving less than 30 in. rain in a year and is thus restricted to grazing, in the north-east rainfall decreases to less than 10 in. per year. Over most of Kenya rain falls in two rainy seasons, the "long rains" when the principal crops are planted and the usually less reliable "short rains".

During the dry season streams and wells dry up and lack of water supplies for man and beast limit the use of large areas. Only two major rivers, the Athi/Galana and the Tana reach the sea.

Taking the example of the climate of Nairobi, where the altitude is 5,495 ft. and the mean air temperature is 67.2° F., mid-December to mid-March is the hot dry season before the onset of the heavy rains from mid-March to the end of May, which accounts for half the annual rainfall. A cool, cloudy, but dry, season follows before the short rains from mid-October to mid-December. These seasons however are highly variable as is the total rainfall which, although averaging 33 in. a year, has been as high as 61 in. in 1930 and 19 in. in 1943.

Along the coast there are mangroves and remnants of high forests, in one of which lies the ruins of the medieval city of Gedi, but most of the coastal zone is occupied by coconut plantations, other cultivation or grazing. For most of the country the vegetation can be described as a combination of short trees or bush and grass in varying proportions. The more arid parts of the Northern Province are desert scrub of low bushes (*conifera* spp.) separated by bare soil. Between the coast and the highlands lies the extensive "nyika" of tangled thorn bush, giving way near the Highlands and in Masailand (Southern Province) to open grass land dotted with thorn trees (*acacia* spp.). During the dry season, this bush/grass country is dominated by leafless tangled bush, but in the rains the aspect may completely alter and bushes become buried beneath tall grass and flowering herbs.

The highlands, with higher rainfall and cooler temperatures, support high forest which has, however, been cleared for cultivation in its lower parts. High altitude grasslands are also found and, above the forests, which in the higher altitudes include bamboo, are alpine moorlands with their distinctive "gigantic" plant forms.

The bush grassland is the home of the big game of Kenya which occupy, in great numbers, vast tracts of almost unpopulated country. Their number in any one locality varies greatly as they move over long distances, following the seasonal grazing.

The latest estimates (for mid-1957) give a population for Kenya of 6,254,000, including 62,700 Europeans, 161,700 Indians and Goans, and 34,300 Arabs. The Arabs are almost entirely restricted to the coast, and the Asians largely to the towns. Although many of the Europeans are in commerce or administration in the towns, European settlers are also found farming in the highlands. Kenya is a land of contrast between vast, sparsely populated areas and small densely settled districts. The Northern Province alone occupies over one half of the country, but accounts for only 3 per cent of the population. The Northern Province, Southern Province and the Lamu/Tana River districts, have densities of 2 to 4 persons per square mile. Most of the population of Kenya is concentrated into a relatively small portion of the country in the south-west, where the rainfall is adequate, and on the highlands and Nyanza Province near Lake Victoria, to permit of intensive peasant cultivation or more extensive commercial cultivation on European farms. This area is contained in the Central, Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces, which at the 1948 Census accounted for $4\frac{1}{2}$ million out of a total of $5\frac{1}{2}$ million people. In the most favoured areas, very high densities are recorded and in the Kikuyu highlands density exceeds 400 per square mile; for small areas the figures are even higher, remarkable for districts purely agricultural and largely on a subsistence basis. The only other considerable population concentration is a narrow strip along the coast.

The City of Nairobi, capital of Kenya, has grown from its small beginning as a railway settlement in 1899 to a modern centre of 210,000 people, including 20,000 Europeans and 70,000 Asians. Beginning as a railway and Government town, it has become the financial and commercial centre and, more recently, a large industrial expansion has taken place in a specially reserved industrial district. It is also the home of the Secretariat of the East Africa High Commission and is rapidly becoming the geographical and economic centre of East Africa.

The second town of Kenya is Mombasa (population 96,300), the port which serves all of Kenya and Uganda and important areas in Northern Tanganyika. It is an old Arab town, much expanded with the building of the railway to the interior and the development of the well-equipped harbour of Kilindini. The old Arab port of Lamu remains small, but Malindi has become a popular holiday resort achieving an international reputation. Apart from Nairobi and Mombasa, the towns are generally smaller agricultural centres in the Highlands, of which the most important is Nakuru (pop. 17,625) others include Eldoret, Kitale and Thika. Kisumu (pop. 10,899), is the headquarters of the populous Nyanza Province, an important port on Lake Victoria and the terminus of the original Uganda Railway, where lake steamers were used to connect with Port Bell for Kampala, Uganda.

The basis of the economy of Kenya is agriculture, concentrated into the area of adequate rainfall in the highlands and Nyanza Province. African peasant cultivation consists largely of subsistence crops of maize, millets, sorghum, bananas, beans, cassava and many other minor crops, but there has been an increase in the volume of cash crops, such as tea and coffee. The principal exports, largely derived from European farms, include coffee, tea, sisal, wattle extract pyrethrum and butter, the local market taking the surplus of wheat, eggs, fresh milk, beef, pork and ham. African farmers are in part producers of cotton, wattle, pyrethrum and vegetables for the Nairobi market. Coffee is being successfully produced by the African farmer, particularly in the Meru, Embu and Kikuyu land units. Copra and cashew nuts are important export crops of the coast region.

Apart from the production of soda ash and salt from Lake Magadi, mineral products have minor importance in Kenya. Lacking commercially significant deposits of coal or oil, although the search for the latter continues, hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the upper Tana River, and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda. The growth of manufacturing in Nairobi has been noted but it has also been significant in Nakuru and Thika where, as in Nairobi, industrial districts exist. Although mostly to be described as "light industry", there are now two large cement plants working in Kenya and a large shoe factory at Limuru.

The great majority of the population and economic activity of Kenya is located in the highlands and Nyanza Province, however they are separated from the port of Mombasa by three hundred miles of sparsely populated or completely uninhabited, seasonal waterless country. Imports and exports must bear this freight charge and the lack of intermediate traffic on this route means the full cost of maintaining the road and railway must be borne by the through traffic. The railway is single track for great stretches, and the road is surfaced with murram for most of its length, and becomes impassable at times during the heavy rains in April/June. The highlands are relatively well served by the two through lines from Nairobi, through Eldoret to Uganda and to Kisumu, and by branch lines to Nyeri, Thomson's Falls, Kitale, Solai and Nanyuki.

Outside the towns only about 450 miles of road are bitumen surfaced, mostly consisting of the main roads through the highlands from near Machakos on the Mombasa road through Nairobi, Naivasha and Nakuru to Molo, but not yet as far as Eldoret. This is a portion of the proposed trans-Africa trunk road which enters Kenya at the border with Uganda at Tororo, and enters Tanganyika at Namanga. Smaller stretches of bitumen surfaced roads are from Mombasa over the coast "escarpment" and in the vicinity of Nairobi. For reasons of economy the majority of the roads of Kenya must be surfaced with murram (a natural lateritic rock) and these degenerate rapidly under the increasing weight of traffic and require constant attendance and maintenance.

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

The interior of Kenya was, until comparatively recent times, cut off from the main stream of civilization, and little is known of this part of the territory beyond the fact of the successive migrations of the African tribes. The coast, however, was known to merchants before the birth of Our Lord, when they sailed southwards from Arabia in search of gold and other merchandise. In the seventh century the Arabs began to settle on the coast building trading centres and towns, the remains of which may still be seen today.

Near the beginning of the age of European discovery, a Papal Bull divided the countries still unknown to Europe between the Kings of Spain and Portugal, the sovereignty of undiscovered Africa falling to Portugal. In 1498, Vasco da Gama sailed round the Cape and landed at Malindi where he was warmly welcomed by the Sultan. In succeeding years the Portuguese established posts along the coast and under the protection of these, Portuguese traders gained, for a while, a monopoly of the trade along the Kenya coastline. The Arabs of the coast appealed to their kinsmen in Oman, who drove the Portuguese from the northern part of the coast, taking Fort Jesus, in Mombasa, in 1698, by 1740 all the Portuguese possessions of any importance:

were lost. Once the Portuguese had gone, the independently-minded and mutually hostile rulers of the coastal settlements were no more prepared to submit to the overlordship of Oman than they had been to that of Portugal. It was not until the rule of Seyyid Said (1806–1856) that some sort of unity between the Arab settlements on the coast was established.

Even in the middle of the 19th century the Arab hold was confined to the coastal belt, and the only Arabs who penetrated up-country were traders on the main caravan routes in search of the two marketable commodities of the interior—ivory and slaves. Although America and various Powers, including Great Britain, had established trading connexions with Zanzibar (to which place Seyyid Said had moved the seat of his government from Muscat) and appointed Consuls, it was left to individuals—mainly missionaries—to explore the interior of East Africa.

Among the earliest explorers were two missionaries, Rebman and Krapf. Rebman visited the country of the Chagga in 1848 and saw Mount Kilimanjaro; Krapf journeyed into the land where the Kamba tribe lived and saw the snows of Mount Kenya. The discoveries of Rebman and Krapf led to a revival of interest in the discovery of the source of the Nile, and the Royal Geographical Society equipped an expedition under Speke and Burton to look for its source; at last, in 1862, Speke discovered the source of the Nile at Jinja. Names in this area, such as Victoria, Ripon (President of the Royal Geographical Society), Edward, Albert, speak eloquently of the discoveries of Speke and other explorers of his time.

The peoples whom the explorers found in the interior were of many different races, but in no case except in Uganda had their society advanced beyond the simple tribal state. The population was small for the area, both on account of the inhospitable environment and also on account of the slave trade. Tribe fought tribe, sometimes for cattle, but often also to obtain captives whom the chiefs sold to Arab slave traders in return for arms and spirits. These Africans were backward in their agricultural practices and an easy prey to famine and disease. So it was humanitarian rather than imperialistic considerations which convinced many of the explorers that the salvation of these territories lay in the establishment of legitimate trade and of European administration.

British interests in East Africa were not, however, territorial but were mainly concerned with the suppression of the slave trade. Thus it was not surprising that when Sir William Mackinnon was offered a concession of the mainland dominions of Zanzibar in 1877 the British Government, preoccupied elsewhere, placed obstacles in his way. Germany took the opportunity to become first in the field. In 1884 Dr. Karl Peters negotiated a series of treaties with native chiefs in the interior opposite Zanzibar and in 1885 a German protectorate was

declared over the areas he had visited. Great Britain supported Germany's claims and in the following year reached an agreement with Germany regarding spheres of influence as far west as the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. The Sultan's assent was obtained to the agreement whereby he was left on the mainland only a 10-mile strip along the coast.

Nevertheless, the British Government was not prepared to intervene directly and it was a commercial company, the British East Africa Association, which in 1887 obtained from the Sultan a concession of the mainland between the Umba and the Tana Rivers. This association was incorporated under a Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. Its early activities were concentrated mainly on the coast, but in 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson.

The 1886 Agreement had not dealt with Uganda—a populous, productive country in which interest now centred. Dr. Karl Peters, in defiance of the orders of his own government, arrived in Uganda early in 1890 and obtained concessions from King Mwanga, but an Anglo-German treaty which extended the line of demarcation of interests to the western side of Lake Victoria, relieved Great Britain of German rivalry in Uganda.

Late in 1890 Captain F. D. Lugard took over its administration on behalf of the company. The company, however, found the task of maintaining order too difficult for its slender resources and the fate of Uganda was in doubt until the Government finally agreed in 1893 to assist the company financially and to establish a protectorate over the company's territory beyond Naivasha.

The difficulties of administration in, and of communication with, Uganda were the prime reasons for the project to establish a railway, the survey of which was started in 1892. In 1895 Her Majesty's Government commenced the construction of this line. In the same year the British Government declared a Protectorate over what is now Kenya and Uganda, buying the properties of the Imperial British East Africa Company. The laying of rails over 800 miles of desert and mountains in the face of obstacles of every nature, including man-eating lions, was an epic enterprise. On 28th May, 1899, the line reached a swampy stretch of land where the town of Nairobi has since been built. (This was the last stretch of open ground before the long climb up the Kikuyu Escarpment, and Railway Headquarters and a nucleus of railway workshops was established here.) It was not until December, 1901, that the line reached Kisumu on Lake Victoria, which remained the port from which Uganda was reached until the railway line from Nakuru to Kampala was completed in 1926.

The building of the railway and the heavy costs incurred in its upkeep directed attention to the need for developing the empty highland areas through which the line passed. It was in 1897 that

Lord Delamere, the pioneer of white settlement, had made his way to the East African highlands from the north through Somaliland and Abyssinia. He was greatly impressed by the agricultural possibilities of this land. A few years later, in 1902, the boundaries of the East African Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the eastern province of Uganda, and in that year also the conditions under which land could be alienated were laid down. Lord Delamere returned to the Protectorate and commenced extensive farming operations which were to prove that the land could be successfully farmed by Europeans. A large incursion of new settlers took place in 1905 when farmers arrived both from England and South Africa.

Following upon the introduction of British control and the settlement of Europeans came an influx of Indians in considerable numbers. The Indian population has a long history on the East African coast. Indians had lived there from early times onwards as a trading community and later, when labour was required to build the railway, 35,000 Indians were brought across to East Africa. The families who remained when the work was completed became small traders and did much to open up trade with Africans in the interior. Further immigration has increased the number of this community until today it is more than three times the size of the European community.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Executive and Legislative Councils were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

During the years preceding the First World War, the Protectorate developed steadily. European settlement had made good progress, Kenya coffee was beginning to make a name; sisal was flourishing and the future of wool and wheat looked promising.

So far as African administration was concerned, the pre-war period was one of the establishment of law and order. Troubles were experienced with various tribes in the nineties and with the Nandi until 1905, but on the whole, few countries have been opened up with such little bloodshed and with the maintenance of such friendly relations with the inhabitants. Such social services as were possible in those days were provided by the missions, which from their establishment had combined education and medical facilities with the teaching of the Gospel.

Because of its proximity to German East Africa, the British East Africa Protectorate was very directly affected by the First World War. The Germans had a larger force under arms than the British, but the latter were assured of quick reinforcements, and their command of the seas isolated the Germans from any assistance from overseas.

The Germans took the offensive and penetrated Kenya's southern border. A volunteer force composed mainly of European farmers and one battalion of the King's African Rifles was the sum total of British strength. They were reinforced by Indian troops a few months after the outbreak of war. But it was not until 1916, when General Smuts assumed command, that the British took the offensive, and in a long wasting campaign, during which the losses due to disease greatly exceeded casualties in action, our troops chased the elusive and enterprising Germans under General von Lettow Vorbeck through German East Africa. By November, 1917, there were no enemy troops left in this area, but our troops had been unable to capture General von Lettow Vorbeck who, retreating through Portuguese East Africa and entering Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, finally surrendered in November, 1918, only on receipt of news of the Armistice.

Over 85 per cent of the European population of fighting age had enlisted for military service and during the war large numbers of Africans had served in the Carrier Corps. As a result, many farms reverted to scrub and bush and European settlement was virtually at a standstill during these years.

When peace came, great strides were made in European settlement. New farmers arrived from England and South Africa and special schemes were launched for ex-soldiers. Already in 1919 the European population was estimated at 9,000.

The influx of new settlers, combined with the effects of the war on the native population and a severe famine in 1918, created a labour crisis. At the same time, Kenya began to feel the effects of the post-war slump. The depression was further increased by the currency changes in 1920 from the rupee as the unit, first to the florin and then to the shilling, which in effect substantially increased the sterling obligations of primary producers.

The very serious financial and economic position in 1921 led to the appointment of an Economic Committee on whose recommendations the tariff policy was substantially changed to a protective tariff designed to stimulate agricultural production. The railway rates policy was also modified in order to facilitate the export of the main agricultural products, especially maize.

At the same time, political controversies were raging. Nominated Unofficial Europeans had first sat in Legislative Council in 1906, and in 1919 their numbers were increased from four to 11 and an elective basis established. The grant of the franchise to Europeans called forth a demand from the more numerous Indian community for equal privileges on a common roll with educational qualifications; this demand aroused opposition among Europeans who threatened armed resistance. The matter was resolved by the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 which granted the Indians five seats on a communal basis and also made provision for an Arab elected member, and a nominated

unofficial member to represent African interests. The Paper also, whilst confirming the position of the Europeans in the Highlands, contained a clause which stated that primarily Kenya is an African territory and the interests of the African native must be paramount. The settlement was accepted with reluctance by the European community, but the Indians launched a campaign of non-co-operation and it was not until the 1930's that the full number of members allotted to them took their seats in Legislative Council.

Meanwhile, other changes of great importance had been taking place. But the Kenya Annexation Order in Council of 1920 the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar had been recognized as a Colony, the coastal belt remaining a Protectorate. The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity and in 1926 was established the office of the High Commissioner for Transport, vested in the Governor of Kenya until 1935, when it was vested jointly in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda.

Kenya was drawn into closer relationships with her East African neighbours by the foundation of the Governors' Conference, which met for the first time in January, 1926, in Nairobi. Full federation soon became a political issue, but the differences in the political status of the three territories—a Protectorate, a Mandate and a Colony—and the fears and suspicions of the various communities rendered federation difficult.

A brighter aspect of the 1920's was the progress in native development. In the field of education the Education Department was supplementing the facilities already provided by the missions and, in 1924, established a Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete and also the Jeanes School where African teachers and their wives were given a training in rural community life, rather than a purely academic training. In the same year local native councils were inaugurated in order to associate the African more closely in the government of his area, and as a first step in his political development. These councils have proved valuable and very successful.

In the early 1930's the Colony felt once more the effects of a world depression. All races suffered, the African and the Asian as well as the European. Drought and a plague of locusts on a large scale deepened the depression. The economic story of the later years of the 1930's is one of gradual recovery from the depression, helped to a small extent by the working of alluvial deposits of gold discoveries in the North Kavirondo District in 1931.

In 1932 a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Morris Carter—The Carter Committee—was set up to consider the needs of the native population with regard to land, and to define the area of the White Highlands within which persons of European descent were to have a privileged position in accordance with the guarantees of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. The commission carefully

examined every class of claim advanced by the different tribes and, as a result, certain areas were added to the native lands.

As a result of the economic situation, public interest was centred more on financial than on political matters. Whereas the commissions and committees of the 1920's had discussed political representation and federation, the inquiries of the 1930's, such as those undertaken by Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pim, were concerned with finance and taxation. Although reductions in expenditure were made and an official levy on salaries imposed, this was not sufficient to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure and it became necessary to increase taxation at a time when the people of the Colony were least able and willing to accept it. Controversy centred on the Government proposal to reintroduce income tax which had been introduced in 1921 and then abandoned. The first stage was the imposition of a graduated non-native poll tax in 1923. Finally, in 1936, the elected members of the Standing Finance Committee recommended the acceptance of a light income tax on condition that the Secretary of State examined the composition of the Executive Council. In 1937, income tax starting at Sh. 1 in the pound was introduced, and in the same year the number of Officials on Executive Council was reduced, the number of Unofficials remaining the same.

Steady development was taking place in African affairs. A second Unofficial member was nominated to represent African interests in Legislative Council. The Native Tribunals Ordinance provided for a more comprehensive system of native courts than had formerly been established. Agricultural schools for Africans were opened, veterinary services developed, education facilities were increased and provision made for secondary and higher education, if only on a minor scale, and the Medical Department took a large share in the improvement of conditions in native reserves. In short, many Africans were emerging from the tribal state and approaching a stage, not without its dangers, which provides them with the prospects of a more civilized life.

When Mussolini conquered Abyssinia in 1936, the first shadows of the Second World War were cast over Kenya. There were no forces in the Colony apart from two regular K.A.R. battalions and the tiny volunteer force of the K.R.N.V.R., which had been established in 1933. In 1937, a European Kenya Defence Force came into being as well as a European territorial force known as the Kenya Regiment. In September, 1938, a Kenya Women's Emergency Organization was founded as the country's central registry for women's services in wartime. Kenya's preparations, however, were inadequate to meet a threat from the Italian East African Empire, but the breathing space given by the fact that Italy did not enter the war until 1940, which allowed a great increase in the local forces and reinforcement from South and West Africa and overseas, saved Kenya from invasion by the Italians in East Africa.

Although it was necessary for strategic reasons to abandon to the enemy areas in the Northern Frontier District, General Cunningham found himself early in 1941 in a position to carry the war into Italian territory. The success of his campaign was as overwhelming as it was rapid. Addis Ababa was occupied within a few months and Italian resistance in East Africa ceased when Gondar fell in November, 1941. Kenya's military commitments did not end here. Forces were built up steadily, and fighting and other units took a prominent part in the campaigns in Madagascar and Burma, whilst Pioneer units performed useful work in the Middle East.

As the war receded from Kenya's frontiers, the Government was able to devote more attention to measures directed to increase production. Despite the drain on manpower of both Europeans and Africans for the forces, those who remained, including the wives of European farmers, did not let production fall. A combination of drought and locusts at a time when local consumption was greatly increasing caused a serious maize shortage in 1943, but in the following years more cereals were being produced than ever before.

In 1944 an important step forward in the history of the Colony was taken when the Governor nominated Mr. Eliud Mathu as the first African to represent his people on Legislative Council. Even before the war was ended the Government was occupying itself with plans for post-war development and in 1945 an important reorganization of Government was undertaken which, grouping the main departments under Members of Executive Council, made preparation for the responsibilities of the peace.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the functions of the Governors' Conference of co-ordinating the economy and manpower of the East African territories became increasingly important and, when Italy entered the war after the collapse of France, the East African Production and Supply Council, War Supplies Board, Industrial Management Board and many other bodies were established under the Secretariat of the Governors' Conference to meet the needs of the total war.

The end of the war saw a general desire to consolidate this machinery and provide it with a firm constitutional basis. After some two years of negotiation the East Africa High Commission was set up by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council dated 19th December, 1947.

The High Commission is a body corporate, of which the Governor of Kenya is chairman, with headquarters in Nairobi. It includes the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly consisting of a Speaker, seven *ex officio* Members who are officers in the High Commission service, six Nominated Official Members (two from each of the three territories) and 20 Unofficial Members, six from each territory and two Arab Members appointed by the High Commission.

During 1951 the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika passed resolutions to the effect that the Central Legislative Assembly in its existing form and without change of function should remain in being for a further four years, and this was effected by the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1951, which came into operation on 6th December, 1951. In 1955, the life of the High Commission was again extended by the territorial legislatures for a period of four years until 1959.

The High Commission has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of the Services taken over, which include, *inter alia*, Defence, Civil Aviation, Customs and Excise administrative and general provisions but excluding tariff rates—income tax—administrative and general provisions but excluding rate of tax and allowances—Lake Victoria Fisheries, Makerere College, Meteorological Services, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones and Radio Communications, Railways, Harbours and Inland Water Transport, Statistics, including census, and a large number of Research and Scientific Services.

Apart from the fact that the High Commission has assumed responsibility for the administration of these services, its establishment involves no change in the constitution or administrative responsibilities of the Governments of the three territories, which remain responsible for basic services such as Administration, Police, Health, Education, Agriculture, Animal Health, Forestry, Labour, Housing and Public Works.

Since the end of the Second World War considerable changes have taken place in the constitution of the country. In 1951 Mr. Griffiths, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, made certain proposals which were brought into force by Royal Instructions of the same year. The appointment of 10 Nominated Members of the Legislative Council raised the numbers of the "Government" side of the Council from 16 to 26; at the same time the number of European Elected Members was raised from 11 to 14, of Asian Elected Members from five to six, of African Representative Members from four to six, with Arabs having one Representative and one Elected Member, thus securing an Unofficial majority for the first time. In 1954, under the Lyttelton Constitutional proposals, Unofficials were for the first time actively associated in the government of the country, when three of the European Elected Members, two of the Asian and one of the African Representative Members accepted office in the Government as Ministers.

There was also provision under the Lyttelton Constitutional agreement for not less than three nor more than five Parliamentary Secretaries, of whom one is to be an Arab and two Africans.

In October, 1952, a State of Emergency was declared in Kenya. Since then a large part of the country's resources has had to be used in the fight against *Mau Mau*. During 1956 the situation improved considerably, and in October of that year the police and Administration reassumed responsibility from the military for the maintenance of law and order. The improvement in the Emergency position was maintained during 1957. The greater part of the country has remained unaffected by *Mau Mau*, and development and progress have continued at a rapid pace, even in the affected areas. Work continued in resettlement and land development schemes throughout the Colony.

In November, 1957, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, announced important Constitutional changes for Kenya, which are expected to become effective during 1958. The changes provided for the Legislative Council to be increased by the addition of six African Members elected on a communal franchise, by the nomination of a representative from the Northern Province to sit on the Government side in the Council, and by the creation of 12 seats (four African, one Arab, one Asian Muslim, two for Asians other than Muslims, four European) for persons elected by the whole of the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college. The two seats created in 1956 for Nominated Members who sit on the representative side of the Legislative Council are not to remain after 1960. The Constitutional changes will allow for a sufficient number of nominated Members to be appointed to maintain a Government majority in the Legislative Council.

Of the eight Unofficial Ministers, provision will be made for two Africans, two Asians and four Europeans. There will also be not less than three, nor more than six, Parliamentary Secretaries, whose office will be changed to that of Assistant Minister, and of whom it is the intention that two will be African, one an Asian and one an Arab.

There is also to be created a Council of State with certain defined powers of delay, revision and reference, to protect any one community against discriminatory legislation harmful to its interests.

CHAPTER 3—ADMINISTRATION

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The Government of Kenya was administered by His Excellency the Honourable Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

In April, 1954, under Constitutional changes proposed by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Council of Ministers was set up, to be the principal instrument of government with six Official Members drawn from the Civil Service, two Nominated Members (previously holding the positions of Member for Finance and Development and Member for Agriculture and Natural

Resources) appointed by the Governor and six Unofficial Members, also appointed by the Governor. The six Unofficial Members were all appointed from the Elected and Representative Members of the Legislative Council, three being Europeans, two Asians and one African.

The Executive Council remains in being and exercises certain functions of Government, among them the review of death sentences and approval of draft legislation. All members of the Council of Ministers are also members of this Council. Additional members have been appointed in accordance with the Lyttelton proposals, which also provide for further members to be added by agreement of all Members of the Council of Ministers.

With these Constitutional changes it became necessary to reshuffle the departments for which the various Ministers are responsible. The titles of the 14 Ministers are given in Appendix 6 and these are self-explanatory with the exception of that of the Chief Secretary, who has a portfolio which includes constitutional matters, ceremonial, precedence, the public services, immigration and emigration, consuls and information services.

In the statement of policy appended to Mr. Lyttelton's proposals it was agreed that during the period up to 1956 the Government would initiate a study of the best method of choosing African Members of the Legislative Council. This study was undertaken by Mr. W. F. Coutts; his proposals were adopted by the Government with certain modifications and eight African Members were elected and took their seats in March, 1957.

In November, 1957, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that certain alterations were to be made with regard to the constitution of Legislative Council and in December, 1957, an Order in Council was published, authorizing the existing legislature of the Colony to make provision for the election of six additional African Elected Members.

The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, who is President, a Vice-President, who is Speaker, and 58 Members, of whom eight are *ex officio*. Twenty are Nominated (18 of whom accept the Government Whip on major issues of policy), 14 European Elected Members, six Asian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, eight African Elected Members, and one Arab Representative Member.

Details of the membership of the Legislative Council are given at Appendix 6.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Responsibility for co-ordinating and directing Government policy in the Provinces and Districts devolves upon the Provincial Administration under the guidance of the Minister for African Affairs. The Colony is divided into six provinces and the Nairobi Extra-Provincial District, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner and in the case of the Extra-Provincial District, an Officer-in-Charge. Subordinate to these are the District Commissioners entrusted with the administration of the 39 districts into which the Provinces are divided. At the next level are the District Officers and District Assistants, both European and African, and below them come the Chiefs, Sub-Chiefs and minor tribal authorities functioning in small component areas of districts usually termed locations.

The duties of the Provincial Administration are extremely varied. The Provincial and District Commissioners are responsible, in conjunction with the police, for the maintenance of law and order, and although much of the policing of African areas is now carried out by the Kenya Police, each district has its own Tribal Police dealing with the prosecution of offences triable by African Courts and also assisting the Kenya Police in the detection of other crime. Other important aspects of a District Commissioner's work are the supervision of African Local Government Authorities, such as the African District Council and Locational Councils, and the hearing of appeals from and the supervision of African Courts. District Commissioners and District Officers are *ex officio* Magistrates, and as such deal with a considerable proportion of the criminal and civil cases arising in their areas.

TOWNS AND SETTLED AREAS

Municipalities

Under the provisions of the Municipalities Ordinance there are six municipal authorities established in the Colony. The City of Nairobi and the Municipality of Nakuru are administered by municipal councils, and Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale by municipal boards. The members of Kitale and Kisumu Municipal Boards are all nominated, but the other municipal authorities have elected as well as nominated members. Asian and African members serve on all councils and boards and the Mombasa Municipal Board also includes Arab members.

Where necessary, members are nominated to represent the interests of the Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Liaison members are also appointed from adjacent county and district councils. Electoral franchise is based on ownership or occupation of property, or on residence and receipt of income over a specified minimum which varies according to the race of the electorate.

Revenues are derived from rates imposed on unimproved site values and from charges raised for the provision of services, including water, housing and conservancy. Rates vary as between municipalities, and according to values. The highest rates were in Eldoret and Nakuru, where rates of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent were levied. The lowest was the $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent rate in Nairobi. The Government contributes Grants-in-Aid of expenditure on main roads, public health, the emoluments of senior municipal officers, housing in some cases and by contributions in lieu of rates on Crown property. During the year the Government's contributions in lieu of rates (including contributions by the East Africa High Commission) amounted to some £600,000 and other Government grants to £300,000.

With the exception of Nairobi, which is authorized to make stock issues, the municipal authorities raise their loans mainly from the Local Government Loans Authority, a statutory body set up in 1953 for that purpose.

County Councils

Seven county councils are established under the Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance of 1952. County councils were established in 1953 for the Nairobi, Nakuru and Naivasha Districts, for the Aberdare District in 1954, the Nyanza area in 1955, and the Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu Districts in 1957. All the schemes of county administration so far adopted have provided for two-tier systems although there is provision in the Ordinance for a three-tier system of county administration. The two counties formed in 1957 have included the municipalities of Kitale and Eldoret, respectively, in their boundaries. These systems are based broadly on English local government practice. County councils are partly elected and partly nominated and all include African and Asian councillors. Revenues are derived from graduated rates on rural land and unimproved site value rates in the townships. Government grants and contributions follow broadly the same pattern as those for municipalities.

Townships

Machakos and Malindi remain the only self-accounting townships, all the other self-accounting townships have been absorbed as urban districts in the County Councils.

In Machakos Township a $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent rate on unimproved site values was levied and in Malindi a 1 per cent rate.

AFRICAN AREAS

The African District Councils, 26 in number, are governed by the provisions of the African District Councils Ordinance, which was enacted in 1950, to replace earlier legislation. The councils are bodies corporate and have powers similar to and, in some respects, wider than those of the other local authorities. Amongst other things they construct and maintain roads, carry out public health measures, construct

and improve housing, contribute to the cost of education and may provide services relating to agriculture, animal husbandry and social welfare. They also have wide powers to make by-laws, which are, in most cases, binding on persons of all races residing within the area of jurisdiction of the council concerned.

Councils' revenues are derived from poll rates on adult male Africans, cesses on agricultural produce, land rents and royalties, fees for services and fees for licences levied on persons engaged in certain trades and occupations. Government pays a grant of Sh. 2 for every rate collected. The estimated total of general fund revenue of all councils in 1957 was £2,250,000. The councils vary greatly both in size and progressiveness. The largest had a turnover (receipts and payments combined) of more than £600,000, while at the other end of the scale were one or two councils with a turnover of less than £10,000.

The annual estimates of councils, after examination by the Standing Committee for African District Councils, are submitted to the Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing for final approval.

The development of locational councils has continued. These councils were originally established as bodies advisory to the Chiefs of locations, but are developing as local government bodies. As such they command local interest and support and clearly have an important future in the local government system in the African areas. By an amendment to the African District Councils Ordinance, passed in the latter half of 1955, the Minister is empowered to give these councils a formal constitution as bodies corporate with powers and duties appropriate to local authorities at their level.

LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDERTAKINGS

For the planning period 1957-60 the Local Government Loans Authority agreed to provide £1,000,000 for sewerage and drainage schemes and £250,000 for new or extended water supplies. This leaves only £75,000 for all other schemes.

SURVEYS

The demand for cadastral surveys for title in both the rural and township areas continued to increase, and the Cadastral Branch of the Survey Department continued to work at full pressure throughout the year.

The number of completed surveys received for checking, both from Government and private surveyors, showed a 50 per cent increase during the preceding two years, and due to the continued rate of development in the territory there are definite signs of even greater increase.

The backlog in the number of outstanding Conversions of Title and Forest Excisions for New Grants was greatly reduced, but the demand for surveys in all categories far exceeded the capacity of both Government and private surveyors, despite the fact that a number of trainees were, within the limits of their present capabilities, employed on productive work as much as possible.

A total of 4,042 plots covering 414,411 acres was surveyed.

The number of non-Government licensed surveyors remained at 19.

A special party was engaged throughout the year on the survey of recently adjudicated titles in the Malindi area of the the Coast Province where ill-defined boundaries and an intricate system of tenure and inheritance have given rise, in the past, to many cases of disputed ownership. This work will need to continue for several years.

The demand for surveys in the African land units necessary to implement improvement schemes under the Swynnerton and Johnston Plans continued to increase, and new branch offices were opened at Kisumu, Kisii and Bungoma in the Nyanza Province. The continued use of aerial surveys resulted in a further 760 square miles of aerial photography from which 316 square miles of large-scale detail sheets were produced. A further 316 square miles of similar sheets were prepared for land consolidation use in the Kiambu and Fort Hall Districts, and for 48 square miles for a settlement scheme in the Meru District. A start was made on the production of large-scale detail sheets in the Nyeri District, using the new departmental Airphoto Plotting Machines.

Royal Air Force Canberra aircraft photographed a large proportion of the Northern Province for the military mapping programme, but due to persistent cloudy weather, only a little air cover was secured in the Coast Province under the contract placed by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. Primary triangulation was continued by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys in the Southern and Central Provinces, and a 13-mile base was measured at Isiolo. Parties from the same Directorate and also from Military Surveys were engaged upon providing ground control in the Coast and Northern Provinces for the plotting of maps from airphotos.

The section of the Kenya/Tanganyika boundary between the southern tip of Lake Jipe and Jassini on the coast was never demarcated by the Commission which implemented the Anglo-German Agreement of 1893. In recent years the Administration and Game Departments of the two territories have experienced difficulty in the area through lack of ground evidence of the position of the boundary.

Accordingly, demarcation of the line, which is an arc of a great circle approximately 130 miles long, was undertaken jointly by the Survey Departments of the two territories—Kenya being responsible for the inland half of the line. The boundary is now demarcated with inter-visible steel and concrete pillars at approximately two-mile intervals, connected by cleared lines through heavy bush country. The survey was rendered particularly arduous by the complete lack of water along the whole length of the Kenya section.

New equipment for the measurement of distance by a microwave system was used by the Survey of Kenya for measuring a precise traverse down the Tana River Valley from Isiolo to Malindi. This work was successfully completed in a fraction of the time which would have been required by normal tapping methods.

Printing material was received for three additional 1:50,000 sheets in Elgon Nyanza from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys and some sheets in the Coast Province along the Tanganyika border.

The Survey of Kenya published 21 new sheets in this series and 32 new editions of previously published sheets, including four sheets showing contours for the first time.

Publication of the 72 1:2,500 scale sheets of the Nairobi aerial survey was nearing completion towards the end of the year, and the printing of the 57 sheets outside the city boundary at 1:5,000 scale was put in hand. In connexion with the International Geophysical Year Expedition to Mount Kenya, the Directorate of Overseas Surveys produced a 1:25,000 scale aerial survey map of the peak area, which proved to be of great value in the scientific studies of the glaciers and associated phenomena.

Map-printing plant was installed to augment Survey of Kenya reproduction equipment, by the 89 Field Survey Squadron, R.E., early in the year, and is now in full production. The plant is operated jointly by Survey of Kenya and military personnel.

CHAPTER 4—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standards of weight and measure established for use in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya are the pound, yard and gallon as defined by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, of the Imperial Parliament. The derived standards are also identical with those legalized under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance legalizes for trade use the kilogram, metre and litre as defined by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, and the derivatives therefrom.

For all practical purposes the Colony's Weights and Measures legislation may, with four exceptions, be considered identical with the United Kingdom Weights and Measures Acts. The exceptions are as follows:

- (a) In Kenya, weighing and measuring apparatus must bear a current stamp of verification before it is sold.
- (b) Weighing and measuring apparatus may be repaired or overhauled only by Licensed Repairers.
- (c) Paint, and other allied products, are prohibited imports if they are not packed, or the containers in which they are packed are not marked, in accordance with the Weights and Measures (Sale and Importation) Rules, 1954.
- (d) All weighing instruments of a non-trade pattern must be marked "Not for trade use" at the time of manufacture.

Under the Colony's Weights and Measures legislation the Department's main duties may be summarized as follows:

- (a) The maintenance of the Colonial Standards and the subsidiary Secondary Reference Standards of weight and measure.
- (b) The verification and stamping of all trade patterns of weighing and measuring apparatus before they are sold, or before they are returned to a trade use after repairs have been effected.
- (c) The inspection of weighing and measuring apparatus which is in use for trade to ensure that it bears a stamp of verification; that it is just; and that it is being used in a non-fraudulent manner.
- (d) The check weighing of goods made up in pre-packed quantities which are in traders' possession for sale and also goods which are sold by reference to weight or measure and which are in the course of delivery to a purchaser.
- (e) The examination and subsequent licensing of persons who intend to engage in the repair or overhaul of weighing and measuring apparatus.
- (f) The examination of new patterns of weighing and measuring apparatus, which have not been submitted to the Board of Trade, with a view to recommending to the Minister their suitability, or otherwise, for approval for trade use in the Colony.
- (g) The collection of fees which are prescribed for certain of the services mentioned above.

From the above it will be seen that the Weights and Measures Ordinance, together with its subsidiary legislation, charges the Department with the prime duty of ensuring that trading standards, both physical and ethical, are maintained at the highest level.

The number of Stamping Stations which the Department opened throughout the Colony during 1957 totalled 184 which is an increase of 20 over the figure for 1956 and items of assize apparatus which were submitted for verification totalled 119,351. The revenue which the Department collected by virtue of the fees which are prescribed for specific services under the Weights and Measures Ordinance amounted to £9,430 which is £1,277 more than the previous record which was obtained in 1956.

ASSIZING

The following table (with figures for 1956 in parenthesis) analyses the apparatus which was submitted for verification:

Description	No. assized	No. stamped	No. ad-justed	No. rejected
Weights	100,584(105,962)	81,223 (91,743)	20,749 (6,936)	19,361 (7,283)
Measures of Capacity	4,059 (4,187)	4,017 (3,981)	22 (29)	42 (177)
Weighing Instruments	12,985 (12,828)	12,056 (12,089)	—	929 (739)
Liquid Measuring				
Pumps	850 (668)	724 (554)	—	126 (114)
Measures of Length..	873 (1,057)	859 (1,026)	—	14 (31)
Total	119,351(124,702)	98,879(109,393)	20,771 (6,965)	20,458 (8,344)

REVENUE

By way of Fees and Payments received for specific services under the Weights and Measures Ordinance	£9,430	(£8,153)
Value of the Department's free services to Kenya Government Departments	£ 304	(£ 308)
TOTAL	£9,734	(£8,461)

PROSECUTIONS

Fines imposed under provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance	£ 333	(£ 700)
Fines imposed under other legislation from proceedings instituted by the Department	£ 203	(£ 28)
TOTAL	£ 536	(£ 728)

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Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire Into and Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya. Colonial No. 116, 1936. Out of print.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556, 1934. 11s. (11s. 9d.); *Evidence and Memoranda*, 3 Vols. Colonial No. 91, 1934. Each Vol. 40s. (40s. 9d.); *Summary of Conclusions Reached by His Majesty's Government.* Cmd. 4580, 1934. 2d. (3d.).

Report of the Commission on the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission. 1953-54. (The Lidbury Report.)

Nairobi. Master Plan for a Colonial Capital. 1928. 21s. (21s. 9d.).

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A Summary of the Events Leading up to the Introduction of the Exchequer System in 1953.

Appropriation Accounts for 1957/58. Report of the Auditor and Controller-General, 1958.

1957-1958 Colony Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

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LABOUR

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LAND

Land Population in East Africa (Exchange of Correspondence Between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of Kenya on the Appointment of the Royal Commission). Colonial No. 290, 1952. 1s. 3d. net.

East Africa Royal Commission. 1953-55 Report. Cmd. 9475, 1955. 17s. 6d. net.

The Liguru and the Land. By N. HUMPHREY, 1947.

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The European Agricultural Settlement Ordinance, 1955.

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Laws of Kenya, 1948 (Revised Edition) and Annual Volumes, 1948-55.

Laws of the High Commission (Revised Edition, 1951) and Annual Volumes, 1952-55.

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Sessional Paper No. 51 of 1955: Progress Report on the Three-and-a-half-year Development Plan, 1954-57.

Development Estimates for 1957/58.

African Land Development in Kenya, 1946-55. (Fully illustrated.) Eyre and Spottiswood, 12s. 6d.

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Coffee Control: Report of the Commission of Inquiry and Government Statement Thereon, 1941.

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Report on an Investigation of Co-operative Possibilities in Kenya. By W. K. H. CAMPBELL, C.M.G., 1946.

Report and Recommendations on the Development of Agricultural Marketing in Kenya. By R. H. BASSET, O.B.E., 1946.

Report on the Potentialities of Fruit-growing in Kenya, 1948.

Review of the Kenya Fisheries, 1939-45. By HUGH COPLEY.

A Plan to Intensify the Development of African Agriculture in Kenya. By R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, M.B.E., M.C. (Sh. 1/50), 1954.

Inquiry Into the General Economy of Farming in the Highlands Having Regard to Capital Invested and Long- and Short-term Financial Commitments, Whether Secured or Unsecured; Excluding Farming Enterprises Solely Concerned with the Production of Sisal, Wattle, Tea and Coffee. By L. G. TROUP, O.B.E. (Sh. 15.) 1953.

Notes on Some Agricultural Development Schemes in the British Colonial Territories. (2nd Revision.)

The Agriculture Ordinance, 1955.

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Report of Inquiry Into the Kenya Meat Industry, 1956. By C. NEVILLE.

Report on Conference on "Training on the Job", held in Nairobi from 25th to 29th March, 1957. (East African Standard Press: Sh. 4, postage extra.)

MINING

- Bulletin No. 1 (1954)—Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenya.*
Memoir No. 1 (1953)—Kyanite in Kenya.
Geological Report No. 29 (1954)—Geology of the Sultan Hamud Area.
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- African Education—A Study of Educational Policy and Practice in British Tropical Africa, 1953.*
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Report of the Committee to Inquire into the Scope, Content and Methods of African Education, 1949.
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PUBLIC SERVICES

- Report of a Committee Appointed to Consider the Advisability of Introducing a System of Probation to the Colony, 1942.*
Report of the Hospital Committee, 1944.
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Report of Kenya European Local Civil Service Committee, 1939.
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- Annual Report of the Colony, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957.*
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Report on Native Affairs, 1939-45.
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Second Progress Report of Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Survey and Control in Kenya Colony.
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Notes on Commerce and Industry (Sh. 2). Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
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MAPS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Kenya (S.K. 10), in full colour, layered, showing main topographical features, communications, municipalities, townships and administrative areas. Scale 1:3,000,000.

Africa (G.S.G.S. 2871 series), layered, with contours at 500-m. interval. Sheets: Kenya (and Uganda), Tanganyika. Scale 1:2,000,000.

Africa (G.S.G.S. 2465 series), layered, with contours at 500-m. interval. Sheets: Mongalla, Lake Margherita, Uganda, Marsabit, Lake Victoria, Mombasa-Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Scale 1:1,000,000. Also Special Sheet E.A.F. 1134, Central Kenya, in similar style and scale.

Kenya (S.K. 8), Kenya, Political and General, two sheets, showing land categories, administrative boundaries, tribal names, rainfall, population, etc. Scale 1:1,000,000.

Aeronautical Charts (G.S.G.S. 4684 series), layered, with contours at 1,000-ft. interval; sheets covering eastern and north-eastern Africa.

East Africa (G.S.G.S. 4355 series), with contours at 500-ft. interval. 21 sheets covering Kenya. Scale 1:500,000.

East Africa (E.A.F. series), with contours at 250-ft. interval. Four sheets: Maralal N.W., N.E., S.W., and S.E.

East Africa (G.S.G.S. series), layered, with contours at 200-ft. interval. Special Sheets: Kisumu-Nakuru, Nyeri, Nairobi. (In preparation: Kitale, Moroto, Rumuruti.) Scale 1:250,000.

East Africa (E.A.F. series), with contours at 100-ft. interval. Sheets: Barsalinga, Archer's Post, Longido, Moshi-Arusha North and South, Taveta, Voi, Pemba Island, Lamu, Garsen, Malindi, Mombasa, Gazi. Scale 1:125,000.

Kenya (S.K. 23 series), three sheets covering the Karasuk area. Black outline with grid. Scale 1:100,000.

East Africa (E.A.F. series), with contours at 50-ft. interval. Sheets: Kilifi, Kwale, Mariakani, Mombasa. Scale 1:50,000.

Kenya (D.O.S. series 23), Preliminary plots. Sheets covering the Voi area (partly contoured) and the Uganda and Ethiopia borders.

Kenya (S.K. 11 series), in four/five colours. Some contoured. Based on D.O.S. series 23 with additional information by Survey of Kenya. 130 sheets covering Central and Western Kenya. Other areas (e.g. Coast Province) in hand.

Kenya (Sketch Maps) in two colours, with form lines. Twelve sheets covering the Kitui area. Scale 1:50,000.

Nairobi Royal National Park, in five colours with contours at 25-ft. interval and list of game. Scale 1:30,000.

Mount Kenya (D.O.S. 302), coloured relief map showing the main peaks and glaciers. Scale 1:25,000.

Special Cadastral Index Series, coloured. Four sheets covering Central Kenya. Scale 1:250,000.

Municipality Plans: Scale 1:10,000, Nairobi (three sheets), Mombasa (four sheets), Nakuru*, Kitale*, Kisumu*, Eldoret.

Town Maps, Nairobi, Mombasa, four/five colours. Scale 1:25,000.

Nairobi and District (series S.K. 13 and S.K. 14): Topo-Cadastral sheets with contours at 5-ft. interval.

S.K. 13 series	72 sheets	Scale 1:2,500
S.K. 14 series	57 sheets	Scale 1:5,000†

*With contours at 5-ft. interval.

†Still in course of publication.

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE UNDER VOTES FOR THE YEARS
1955/56 AND 1956/57

	ACTUAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	
	1955/56	1956/57
	£	£
Customs and Excise	13,969,677	11,345,934
Income Tax	9,117,308	10,428,296
African Poll Tax	1,264,482	1,311,623
Personal Tax	701,557	729,943
Stamp Duties	592,898	625,906
Other Licences, Duties and Taxes ..	1,714,557	1,840,136
Departmental Revenue.. .. .	3,668,431	1,236,666
Interest and Redemption	518,200	695,188
Fines and Forfeitures	178,814	193,721
Assistance by U.K. Government towards Emergency Expenditure ..	10,000,000	4,000,000
All Other Sources	1,666,903	385,544
TOTAL £	43,389,132	32,792,957

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER VOTES FOR THE YEAR 1956/57
AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1955/56

SERVICE	1955/56	1956/57
	£	£
The Governor	45,809	51,011
Judicial	205,986	164,527
Legislative Council	52,460	63,271
Audit	32,852	35,469
Civil Service Commission	13,121	15,267
Chief Secretary	132,514	140,644
Information	139,352	197,207
Immigration	65,733	26,810
Legal Affairs	79,469	62,553
The Treasury	138,956	122,495
Miscellaneous	1,650,105	1,199,576
Annuity to H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar	16,000	16,000
Public Debt	1,252,651	1,511,609
Contributions to the cost of High Commission Services	1,523,077	1,138,339
Contributions to Emergency Fund ..	14,000,000	7,500,000
Pensions and Gratuities	925,457	1,175,641
Inland Revenue Department	71,107	72,458
Coast Agency and Passages	429,517	511,543
Printing and Stationery	280,406	145,477
Supplies and Transport Department ..	13,636	275,096
Ministry of African Affairs	1,457,331	1,697,599
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Hus- bandry and Water Resources	368,406	331,441
Agriculture	642,124	560,120
Veterinary	524,041	424,842
Ministry of Internal Security and Defence	49,149	93,184
Military	1,239,104	1,807,281
Prisons	800,047	1,081,115
Police	2,825,511	3,082,608
Ministry of Local Government, Health and Housing	121,212	103,188
Local Government	30,793	74,011
Local Government Contributions ..	660,555	846,119
Health	1,575,910	1,584,812
Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands	24,970	20,161
Labour	225,505	229,731
Education	3,822,774	3,973,222
Lands	113,144	106,104
Surveys	148,928	160,307
Ministry of Forest Development, Game and Fisheries	477,972	514,906
Commerce and Industry	210,955	208,752
Ministry of Works	1,797,156	3,203,064
Ministry of Community Development	129,955	154,040
TOTAL£	38,313,750	34,681,600

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE $9\frac{1}{2}$ YEARS
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1957

YEAR			REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
			£	£
1948	..	..	11,411,664	10,966,893
1949	..	..	13,030,651	10,761,676
1950	..	..	13,244,019	12,503,798
1951	..	..	17,468,204	16,436,801
1952	..	..	20,548,149	18,858,621
1953	..	..	21,351,865	22,853,430
1954 (Half)	..	..	15,081,356	18,699,692
1954/55	..	..	35,352,969	37,768,576
1955/56	..	..	43,392,827	38,313,735
1956/57	..	..	32,792,957	34,681,600

APPENDIX 4

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957

	CAPITAL DEBT			ANNUAL CHARGES						Total Annual Charges
	Kenya Colony	E.A. Railways and Harbours	Total Public Debt	Kenya Colony			E.A. Railways & Harbours			
				Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
1930	£ 2,233,909	£ 1,166,909	£ 3,400,000	£ 100,525	£ 22,340	£ 122,865	£ 52,475	£ 11,660	£ 64,135	£ 187,000
1933	.. 305,600	..	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	..	..	..	13,752
1936	.. 375,000	..	375,000	11,250	3,750	15,000	..	..	..	15,000
1945	.. 600,000	..	600,000	18,000	12,000	30,000	..	..	..	30,000
1946 (Conversion Loan)	..	1,820,000	1,820,000	..	..	..	50,050	18,200	68,250	68,250
1948 (Conversion Loan)	..	3,710,000	3,710,000	..	..	..	92,750	37,100	129,850	129,850
1951 (Development Loan)	6,070,000	..	6,070,000	212,450	60,700	273,150	..	..	..	273,150
1952 (Development Loan)	6,115,000	..	6,115,000	275,175	61,150	336,325	..	..	..	336,325
1953 (Development Loan)	6,510,000	..	6,510,000	292,950	65,100*	358,050	..	..	..	358,050
1954	2,925,000	..	2,925,000	117,000	..	117,000	..	..	..	117,000
1955	2,500,000	..	2,500,000	125,000	25,000	150,000	..	..	..	150,000
1956	4,225,000	..	4,225,000	211,250	42,250	253,500	..	..	..	253,500
1957	2,500,000	..	2,500,000	137,500	25,000	162,500	..	..	..	162,500
TOTAL	£ 34,359,509	£ 6,696,091	£ 41,055,600	£ 1,511,796	£ 320,346	£ 1,832,142	£ 195,275	£ 66,960	£ 262,235	£ 2,094,377

*This loan which was raised in December, 1953, was made as an extension of £6,115,000, Kenya 4½% Stock, 1971/78 issued in 1952. Contributions to the Sinking Fund have been made retrospectively as from 15th May, 1953.

APPENDIX 5
TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY FIVE CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS

Income	Allowance Single Man	Tax Due	Allowance Married	Tax Due	Allowance Married One Child	Tax Due	Allowance Married Two Children	Tax Due	Allowance Married Three Children	Tax Due
£	£	£ s.	£	£ s.	£	£ s.	£	£ s.	£	£ s.
200	200	Nil	350	Nil	470	Nil	530	Nil	590	Nil
300	175	9 7	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
400	150	18 15	"	3 15	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
500	125	28 2	"	11 5	"	2 5	"	Nil	"	Nil
600	100	40 12	"	18 15	"	9 15	"	5 5	"	0 15
700	75	55 13	"	26 5	"	17 5	"	12 15	"	8 5
800	50	72 13	"	35 3	"	24 15	"	20 5	"	15 15
900	25	94 8	"	46 8	"	33 1	"	27 15	"	23 5
1,000	Nil	120 0	"	58 18	"	44 1	"	37 6	"	31 0
1,250	Nil	177 0	"	99 7	"	77 0	"	68 8	"	60 4
1,500	Nil	241 17	"	153 5	"	126 8	"	113 13	"	101 7
1,750	Nil	313 2	"	215 0	"	184 8	"	169 15	"	155 12
2,000	Nil	385 0	"	284 7	"	250 3	"	233 13	"	217 12
2,500	Nil	550 12	"	449 19	"	415 9	"	398 4	"	381 9
3,000	Nil	747 10	"	646 17	"	612 7	"	595 2	"	577 17
4,000	Nil	1,225 12	"	1,124 19	"	1,090 9	"	1,073 11	"	1,056 6
5,000	Nil	1,763 2	"	1,662 9	"	1,628 9	"	1,610 14	"	1,593 9

APPENDIX 6

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AT THE END OF 1957

The Governor.

The Deputy Governor.

The Chief Secretary.

The Minister for Legal Affairs.

The Minister for Finance and Development.

The Minister for African Affairs.

The Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

The Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing.

The Minister for Education, Labour and Lands.

The Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry.

The Minister for Community Development.

The Minister for Works.

The European Minister without Portfolio.

The Asian Minister without Portfolio.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT THE END OF 1957

President

His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Sir Evelyn Baring,
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Speaker

The Hon. Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck,
K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.

Chairman of Committees

The Hon. D. W. Conroy, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Ministers

Chief Secretary (The Hon. R. G. Turnbull, C.M.G.).

Minister for Legal Affairs (The Hon. E. N. Griffith-Jones, C.M.G., Q.C.).

Minister for Finance and Development (The Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.).

Minister for African Affairs (The Hon. C. M. Johnston, C.M.G.).

Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources (The Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E.).

Minister for Internal Security and Defence (The Hon. J. W. Cusack, C.M.G., O.B.E.).

Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing (The Hon. W. B. Havelock).

Minister for Education, Labour and Lands (The Hon. W. F. Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E.).

Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries (The Hon. D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.).

Minister for Commerce and Industry (The Hon. A. Hope-Jones, C.M.G.).

Minister for Works (The Hon. I. E. Nathoo).

Minister for Community Development—Vacant.

European Minister without Portfolio (Group Captain the Hon. L. R. Briggs).

Asian Minister without Portfolio (The Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C.).

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Education, Labour and Lands (The Hon. Wanyutu Waweru, M.B.E.).

Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries (The Hon. Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry).

*Nominated Members**Government—*

*The Hon. D. W. Conroy, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (Solicitor-General).

The Hon. M. H. Cowie, E.D. (Director of the Royal National Parks).

Capt. The Hon. C. W. A. G. Hamley, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.).

The Hon. Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy, O.B.E.

The Hon. K. W. S. Mackenzie (Secretary to the Treasury).

Lt.-Col. the Hon. Bruce R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.

The Hon. Jonathan Nzioka.

The Hon. Sir Eboo Pirbhai, O.B.E.

The Hon. J. L. Riddoch, O.B.E.

The Hon. M. F. L. Robinson.

The Hon. P. J. Rogers, C.B.E.

The Hon. Kirpal Singh Sagoo.

The Hon. R. J. M. Swynnerton, O.B.E., M.C. (Director of Agriculture).

The Hon. G. A. Tyson, C.M.G.

The Hon. W. J. D. Wadley (Director of Education).

The Hon. A. J. Walker, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Director of Medical Services).

†The Hon. Wanyutu Waweru, M.B.E.

(One vacancy)

*Nominated Members**Non-Government—*

The Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth.

The Hon. Sir Alfred Vincent.

European Elected Members

The Hon. R. S. Alexander (Nairobi West).

†The Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E. (Rift Valley).

†Group Captain the Hon. L. R. Briggs (Mount Kenya).

The Hon. S. V. Cooke (Coast).

The Hon. W. E. Crosskill (Mau).

Lt.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Ghersie, O.B.E. (Nairobi North).

The Hon. N. F. Harris (Nairobi South).

†The Hon. W. B. Havelock (Kiambu).

The Hon. Mrs. E. D. Hughes, M.B.E. (Uasin Gishu).

The Hon. Sir Charles Markham, Bt. (Ukamba).

The Hon. J. R. Maxwell, C.M.G. (Trans Nzoia).

The Hon. Mrs. A. R. Shaw (Nyanza).

The Hon. H. Slade (Aberdare).

The Hon. C. G. Usher, M.C. (Mombasa).

Asian Elected Members

The Hon. S. G. Hassan, M.B.E. (East Electoral Area).

†The Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C. (Central Electoral Area).

The Hon. N. S. Mangat, Q.C. (Central Electoral Area).

†The Hon. I. E. Nathoo (West Electoral Area).

The Hon. J. C. M. Nazareth, Q.C. (Western Electoral Area).

The Hon. A. J. Pandya (Eastern Electoral Area).

African Elected Members

The Hon. B. Mate (Central Province).

The Hon. T. J. Mboya (Nairobi Area).

The Hon. D. T. arap Moi (Rift Valley Province).

The Hon. J. M. Muimi (Akamba).

The Hon. M. Muliro (Nyanza North).

The Hon. R. G. Ngala (Coast Province).

The Hon. A. Oginga Odinga (Nyanza Central).

The Hon. L. G. Oguda (Nyanza South).

Arab Elected Member

The Hon. Sheikh Mahfood S. Mackawi.

Arab Representative Member

†The Hon. Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry.

* Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees—also Nominated Member.

† Also included in list of Ministers or list of Parliamentary Secretaries.

APPENDIX 7

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH OFFICES IN KENYA

AUSTRIA.—Austrian Trade Delegate in East Africa, P.O. Box 30112, Nairobi.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian Government Trade Correspondent for East Africa, P.O. Box 135, Nairobi.

BELGIUM.—Consulate-General of Belgium, P.O. Box 961, Nairobi.
Consulate of Belgium, P.O. Box 141, Mombasa.

DENMARK.—Royal Danish Consulate, P.O. Box 412, Nairobi.
Royal Danish Consulate, P.O. Box 2010, Mombasa.

ETHIOPIA.—Imperial Ethiopian Consulate-General, P.O. Box 5198, Nairobi.

FINLAND.—Consulate of Finland, P.O. Box 39, Mombasa.

FRANCE.—Consulate-General of France, P.O. Box 1784, Nairobi.
French Consular Agency, P.O. Box 2804, Mombasa.

GERMANY.—Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, P.O. Box 30180, Nairobi.
Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany, P.O. Box 1705, Mombasa.

GREECE.—Royal Consulate of Greece, P.O. Box 6219, Nairobi.

INDIA.—Commission for India in British East Africa, P.O. Box 30074, Nairobi.
Trade Commission for India, P.O. Box 614, Mombasa.

ISRAEL.—Consulate of Israel, P.O. Box 1334, Nairobi.

ITALY.—Italian Consulate-General, P.O. Box 30107, Nairobi.
Italian Consular Agency, P.O. Box 3147, Mombasa.

JAPAN.—Consulate of Japan, P.O. Box 6717, Nairobi.

NETHERLANDS.—Consulate-General of the Netherlands, P.O. Box 1537, Nairobi.

Consulate of the Netherlands, P.O. Box 301, Mombasa.

NORWAY.—Royal Norwegian Consulate, P.O. Box 30103, Nairobi.

Royal Norwegian Consulate, P.O. Box 110, Mombasa.

PAKISTAN.—The Commission for Pakistan in British East Africa, P.O. Box 30045, Nairobi.

PORTUGAL.—Consulate-General for Portugal, P.O. Box 174, Nairobi.

Consulate of Portugal, P.O. Box 447, Mombasa.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Commission for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, P.O. Box 1612, Nairobi.

SWEDEN.—Royal Swedish Consulate, P.O. Box 432, Nairobi.

Royal Swedish Vice-Consulate, P.O. Box 150, Mombasa.

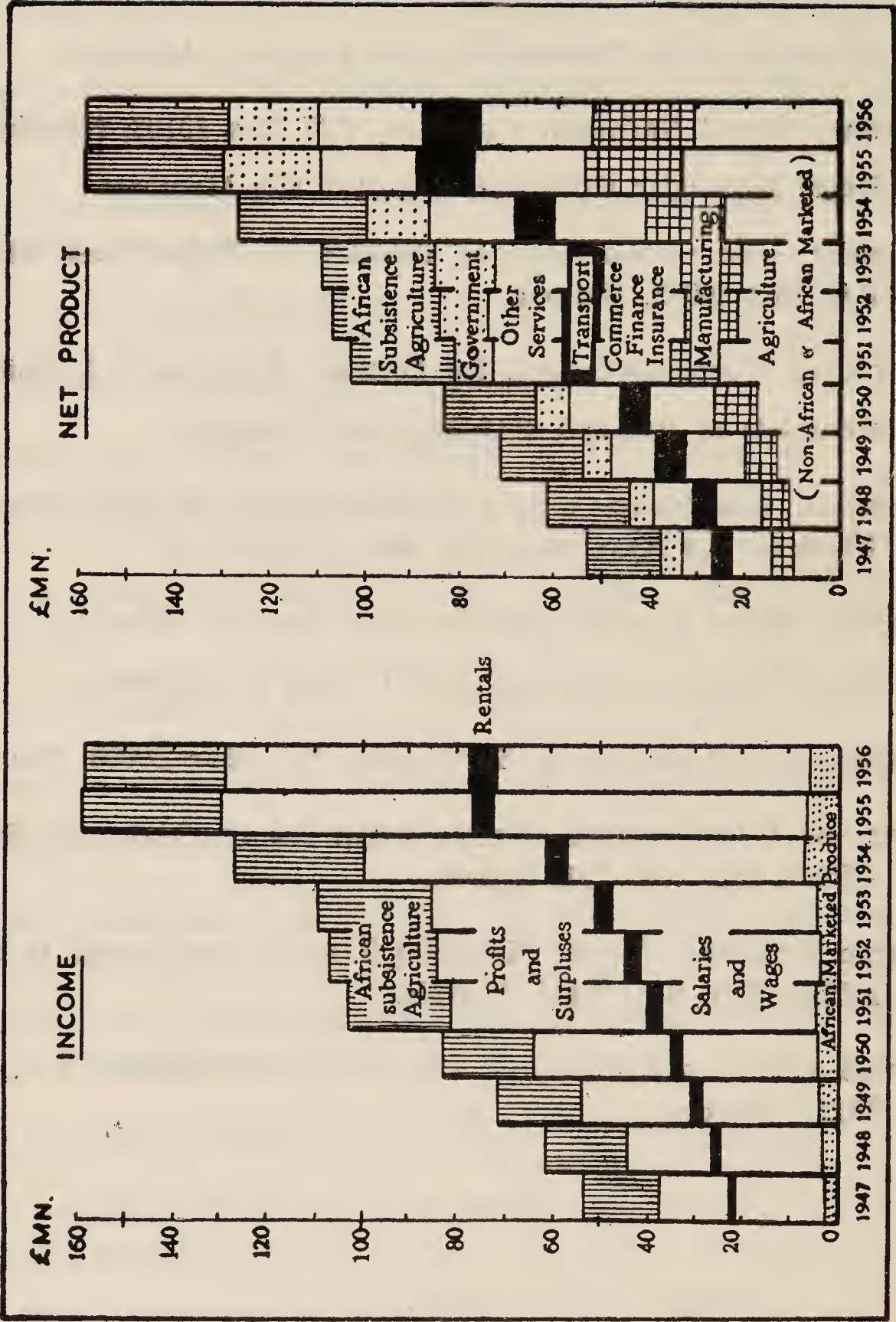
SWITZERLAND.—Consulate of Switzerland, P.O. Box 20008, Nairobi.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, P.O. Box 731, Nairobi.

UNITED KINGDOM.—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, P.O. Box 30133, Nairobi.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—American Consulate-General, P.O. Box 30137, Nairobi.

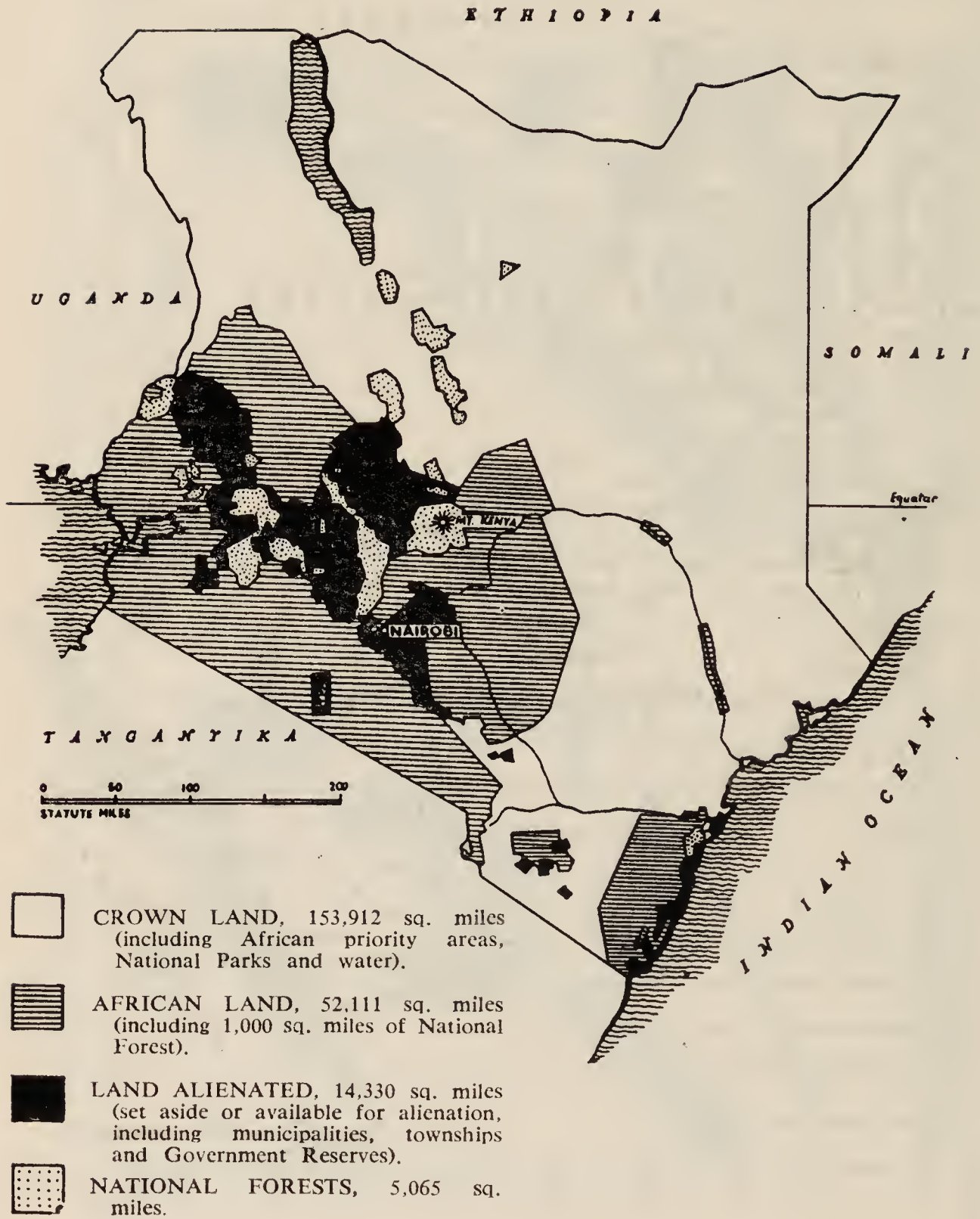
GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME AND NET PRODUCT, 1947/1956



ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS, 1957



LAND UTILIZATION, 1957



AREAS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY



KENYA



